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Vol VI No 194 *4 October 1984*

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REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

Brandt, Others Cited

PY031348 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Special to the DAILY POST by Lisa Genasci]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- Citing disappointment with the results of last week's IMF and World Bank conferences, and stressing the need to "establish contacts on an international scale," Willy Brandt, ex-chancellor of West Germany and the current president of the Socialist International, delivered the opening remarks for the bureau's meeting in Rio on Monday.

Recently, Latin America has been the focus of the Socialist International and Pentti Varnanen, secretary general of the organization, asserted that it would continue to be so in the future. Hence the theme of the conference, "Peace and Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean," divided into three sub-headings for the two day conference: the struggle for democracy, Central America, and the debt crisis.

Considered the "largest political meeting in Latin America for a long time," 35 Latin American political organizations are attending the meeting. In his speech, Brandt asserted the need for international cooperation in solving the debt crisis. "Many think the debt crisis can be coped with on a case by case basis. This, however, is a global crisis." Brandt expressed disappointment with last week's IMF and World Bank meetings in Washington which, he said, "has not given satisfactory results."

Brandt made reference to meetings between Nicaraguan opposition leader, Arturo Cruz, who lives in Rio, and the Sandinist government's delegate to the conference, Commander Bayardo Arce, which took place Sunday evening and Monday morning. The subject of discussion was the upcoming Nicaraguan elections. In his speech, Brandt said he was unsure when the Nicaraguan elections would be and further added that "it is our task to call attention to things (the Sandinists) are doing during a difficult phase in the development of their country."

Joel Freedman, a delegate from the American socialist organization Democratic Socialists of America, said in reference to Nicaragua, "it is a principle of the Socialist International that where dictatorships threaten peace it is desirable to postpone elections." He further added that "those who support the Contadora process know that the agreement has provisions. If we wish the elections to occur soon, some of the promises for democracy and politics won't come into effect."

Speaking before an afternoon press conference, Arce said "the subject of (the elections) is being explored with Cruz as well as the possibility of an agreement which would allow the elections to take place without conflict." He, however, asserted that "there is no suggestion they be delayed," only that "there is a process of dialogue taking place."

Brandt told the leaders of the free world's major leftist parties that time was running out in Central America. "It is five to 12," said Brandt. "We must do everything in our power to prevent Central America exploding into blood and turmoil." The widely respected former chancellor said the most important objective in El Salvador is to find a political solution to the civil war, "and see if the government of that country really wants a dialogue."

"No military solution can be lasting," said Brandt, a Nobel Peace Prize winner. He also called for a "more positive attitude" to Central American problems from the United States.

On Sunday Brandt was interviewed by members of the Association of Foreign Correspondents of Rio de Janeiro at the Governor's Palace. Brandt said that we would not be able to meet with President Figueiredo during his stay in Brazil but had sent a telegram to Figueiredo praising the efforts by the government to re-democratize Brazil.

The meeting with the foreign press was turned into a political happening when leading opposition political leaders arrived prior to a lunch with Brandt and Rio Governor Leonel Brizola. Among those attending the luncheon were opposition presidential candidate Tancredo Neves, Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro, PMBD president Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, and Workers' Party President Luis Ignacio da Silva Lula.

Discussion of Nicaragua Applauded

PA032058 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 4

[Report by Maria Alicia Talavera]

[Excerpt] Rio de Janerio -- Opening the annual bureau meeting of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, president of the organization, said yesterday that Nicaragua must be given the opportunity to decide its own future. "We agree with the cause that they defend," he said, referring to the Sandinists and adding that "we are not the ones called to applaud or criticize the Sandinists at this difficult moment."

Loud applause filled the hall of the Rio Hotel, the site of the meeting, when Brandt began to discuss Nicaragua. Regarding the elections, he said that they will be an important step for Nicaragua's political future. He also said that the aggression and pressure against Nicaragua must stop so that it can have a chance. He said that the Contadora Group's peace efforts deserve support. Brandt stated that the Contadora Document was presented here by the Mexican ambassador. "The U.S. Government must adopt a positive attitude toward Contadora," Brandt said. He also referred to the Central American situation, stating that "we reject any kind of military solution."

Declaration Issued

PY031416 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 3 Oct 84

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Text] Rio de Janerio, 2 Oct (EFE) -- The "Socialist International" (SI) today called upon the United States to formally sign the act issued by the Contadora Group. In a declaration released after the 2-day meeting held by the SI bureau, the organization reiterated its "strong and resolute support" for the Contadora Group's efforts and called upon Central American countries to "sign the agreement before the preestablished deadline." It also urged the governments and sociopolitical forces throughout the world to strengthen the Contadora Group's initiative.

The document stressed "the important contribution" that the EEC, Spain, and Portugal have made to peace and stability in Central America. The SI addressed the international community and demanded that the Nicaraguan people be allowed to "choose their own destiny in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity." During the 2-day meeting held in Rio de Janeiro, the delegates, numbering almost 200, debated mainly on democracy, the seriousness of the economic crisis, recession, and the developing world's foreign debt.

The SI believed that the establishment of sound democracies in Latin American calls not only for appropriate political structures but also for suitable socioeconomic conditions.

In the document, the SI expressed its satisfaction with the decisive advances in the Brazilian transition toward democracy; with the full restoration of freedom in Bolivia and Argentina, and with the opening under way in Uruguay.

The declaration added that the situation in those countries is in contrast with the continuation of the military regime in Paraguay, "where the opposition has become stronger and has disclosed the isolation and the historical failure of the oldest dictatorship in the continent." The SI voiced its solidarity and support for the Paraguayan Febrerist Revolutionary Party.

As for Chile, the SI document stated that "the aspirations and hopes of the people have instigated a social mobilization marked by unity and by the courageous struggle for democracy and freedom." After stating that "the Chilean dictatorship continues to systematically violate human rights and to violently repress the peaceful protest by the people," the SI voiced its support for the democratic opposition and for the Radical Party.

The SI also supported the appeal launched by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, who called upon Great Britain to negotiate over the Malvinas Islands in keeping with UN resolutions.

The document also referred to the efforts made by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) to participate in the elections to be held in that country, and launched an appeal to halt the hostilities against that Central American nation.

In the document, the SI voiced its "serious concern" about the fact that 4 months after coming to office, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has not yet begun the dialogue among the political sectors, as he had promised during his electoral campaign. Despite some measures to control the "death squads," the SI remarked, political repression prevails in El Salvador and the terms of the Geneva convention are not respected. The SI document points out that the civil war will be brought to an end only through dialogue and real democracy.

The SI also reiterated its support for the declaration of neutrality by Costa Rica and for the many initiatives of President Luis Alberto Monge. In the case of Guatemala, the SI advocated freedom of expression for all democratic forces, including the Socialist Democratic Party. The SI document concluded by stating that if peace and democracy are to be established in Central America, the foreign troops stationed in Honduras must leave.

Salvadoran Rebel Leader Cited

PY031356 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The leader of the Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front, Guillermo Ungo, has forecast that the civil war will continue in El Salvador. At the annual meeting of the Socialist International which ended in Rio yesterday, Guillermo Ungo stated the conditions to end the fighting:

[Begin recording] We expect an immediate dialogue (?that would prevent a military victory), either for the Salvadoran Government or for the guerrillas, since as the guerrillas increase [so does] the U.S. involvement which sustains the Salvadoran Government and its Army. We believe that U.S. intervention is possible, although we do not expect massive intervention in the short term. We do not want that alternative, and that is why we are proposing and accepting a negotiated political solution.

We believe that we have to start from the beginning, and that is why we are proposing a dialogue without prior conditions, which is the best way to immediately sit down at the negotiating table. [end recording]

NICARAGUA'S ARCE ON MILITARY ADVISERS WITHDRAWAL

PA022310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Political Commission, said yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that the revolutionary government is prepared to make all foreign military advisers leave Nicaragua immediately if all North American military forces also left Central America. he said that the advisers to the Sandinist People's Army do not total even 500.

With regard to the talks between Nicaragua and the United States through Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and Harry Shlaudeman, the White House envoy to Central America, Commander Arce said that our country is seeking ways to establish peaceful coexistence with that country, despite the Reagan administration's efforts to destabilize the revolutionary government and sabotage the elections.

Commander Arce is actively working in Rio de Janeiro. His activities include meetings with the representatives of the Socialist International and the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], among others.

On Saturday he was designated honorary member of the Association of Brazilian Journalists [Associacion de Periodistas del Brasil]. He received this honor on behalf of Nicaraguan journalists. He was also feted last night by the journalists of Rio de Janeiro. Fielding questions during a news conference, Commander Arce said:

[Begin recording] We have already announced in an official letter from the government junta that we are prepared to sign the Contadora Document as it was submitted at the last meeting. This document binds Nicaragua and the other Central American countries to take steps to eliminate the military presence of non-Central Americans from Central America. It binds them to seek (? an arms control) in Central America and to establish mechanisms to prevent the territories of the various Central American countries being used to wage war on neighboring countries. It also establishes a desirable, overall political framework for all Central American countries in which periodic elections, the separation of state branches, and the fundamental principles of democracy, freedom, and respect for human rights are guaranteed.

We feel that the key factor in the tension in Central America has been the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy and growing military presence in the region. Therefore, we think that if all the Central American countries reach an agreement, this will lay the groundwork for eliminating one of the fundamental causes of the problems faced by 20 million Central Americans. [end recording]

This was a segment of a news conference held by Commander Bayardo Arce Castano in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

NEGOTIATIONS ON NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS FAIL

PA022230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Tonight it was officially announced here that the intransigence of the opposition's Democratic Coordinating Board prompted the failure of negotiations in Rio de Janeiro. These negotiations with the FSLN were attempting to postpone until January the Nicaraguan elections scheduled for 4 November. At a press conference Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN's Political Committee, said that the scheduling of the elections for 4 November is irreversible, and that the Democratic Coordinating Board will not participate.

CDN Blames FSLN

PA030409 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0333 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) tonight blamed the FSLN for the failure of talks between the two groups in Rio de Janeiro at a meeting of the Socialist International.

CDN acting President Carlos Huembes said that Sandinist Commander Bayardo Arce abandoned the negotiations during the discussion of a draft document which was to be signed in Rio de Janeiro and later published in Managua. Huembes affirmed that the leaders of the Socialist International who mediated in the talks "were surprised" by the attitude of Arce, coordinator of the FSLN's political committee.

The CDN leader denied that the opposition leaders had asked Arce for the release of "counterrevolutionary" elements as a condition to participate in the upcoming elections. He also denied that the CDN had demanded modification of Nicaragua's relations with the USSR and Cuba. Both these claims were made by Commander Arce at a press conference in Rio de Janeiro, according to international wire services. For 3 days Arce and the CDN's unregistered presidential candidate, Arturo Cruz, talked in Brazil about postponement of the 4 November elections to make possible the participation of the opposition in the elections.

Failure Explained

PY031249 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan electoral process is at an impasse. Negotiations between the Sandinist regime and the opposition Democratic Coordinating Board have failed.

The first attempt at an agreement between the Nicaraguan Government representatives and the opposition took place during the Socialist International meeting. The deputy director of Sandinist foreign affairs, Jose Paso, now talks about the agreement [as heard] with the Nicaraguan opposition:

[Begin recording] We have agreed to guarantee all freedoms for the electoral campaign, absolute freedoms for radio and television, public demonstrations, mobilizations, and so forth. This means all guarantees given in any democratic country, and even more. The coordinator [Arturo Cruz] has maintained in an intransigent attitude, making demands not related to the elections. I would like to tell you that if the talks fail, it will be the fault of the Democratic Coordinating Board and not ours. That is why we have called former [Venezuelan] President Carlos Andres Perez and Mr Willy Brandt's special delegate, Mr Hans Jurgen (Birsnesky) from the FRG, to be witnesses at these talks. [end recording]

Now international reporter Newton Carlos will explain the failure of negotiations to define the electoral process in Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] Negotiations in Rio de Janeiro between the Sandinists and the Democratic Coordinating Board, the main Nicaraguan opposition group, have failed. [Words indistinct] were given by the Sandinists to explain the failure, a failure of negotiations which has agitated the Socialist International meeting and which had arranged for the first time a face-to-face meeting between a Sandinist commander, Bayardo Arce, and Arturo Cruz, leader of the Salvadoran [as heard] opposition.

In order to hold elections on 4 November in Nicaragua, the opposition demanded an amnesty, including [word indistinct] and Somozists, and they also demanded no censorship, thus allowing military reports.

However, these two issues led to the impasse. Arturo Cruz, the candidate of the opposition, asked for 3 months to campaign, which would mean postponing the 4 November elections for at least 2 more months. The Sandinists agreed on one condition: a cease-fire for those 3 months in Nicaragua. Arturo Cruz replied that he could not guarantee that. He said that he and his political group do not control the anti-Sandinist armed groups.

Commander Arce announced the failure of the negotiations during a press conference even before the last meeting this afternoon. [end recording]

Arce Confirms Failure

PA031515 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro -- After four meetings in Brazil, the negotiations that the FSLN held with members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] have failed. After four meetings, which were observed by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and two representatives of the FRG's Social Democratic Party, the dialogue ended. Arturo Cruz of the CDN stated that his group cannot guarantee that mercenary groups will stop their attacks on Nicaragua. Meanwhile, Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, confirmed the failure of the talks when he announced last night that elections will be held on 4 November. Here are Commander Arce Castano's remarks:

[Begin recording] I can tell you categorically that elections will be held on 4 November. I regret to inform you that the so-called CDN will not participate in the elections because the second special period for them to register ended at midnight yesterday. What they did last night was ask for another special registration period in the hope that our government would meet several demands that have nothing to do with the electoral process. These demands include the release of all of the genocidal individuals who have been held as prisoners of war since the struggle against the dictatorship and also the release of mercenaries who have been captured during these past 3 years of U.S. aggression. Their demands also call for changes in decisions that were made within the framework of Nicaragua's foreign policy. These changes would affect our policy of nonalignment. They have asked that Nicaragua condemn countries with which it has cooperation ties, countries such as the Soviet Union and Cuba.

At my request, we held four meetings here in Rio de Janeiro. In the first meeting we were asked about matters concerning an amnesty [words indistinct] which they have used as a means of pressure or as a bargaining tool in the negotiations. I use the word bargaining because they were asking for a great deal to see just how much we were willing to give. Afterwards, we discussed only electoral matters. In this regard, they made 20 requests, 15 of which are already laws in Nicaragua, are being enforced, and are benefiting all of the political parties that registered in the electoral process. [end recording]

Arce Makes Statement

PA040141 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Oct 84 p 4

[Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano statement to Brazilian journalists in Rio de Janeiro; no date or place given]

[Excerpt] Therefore, we began to discuss strictly electoral matters. There were approximately 20 requests, and some 15 have already become laws in Nicaragua and are being implemented. All the political parties which registered for the electoral process are deriving benefits from these laws.

We discussed the others and, in order to guarantee that there would be no excuse to prevent their participation, we gave positive responses to their questions. On Sunday, we reached a series of agreements on what the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordination Board [CDN] described as basic conditions for the electoral process.

The agreements were ratified by the FSLN National Directorate, and they were also accepted by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. After these agreements were accepted, we had a problem with the date. Once the agreements were approved, little time was left for their electoral campaign. Aside from the fact that all the parties, including the CDN, had been carrying on an electoral campaign since February when the date was announced, and despite the fact that they started their electoral campaign even before being registered, we presented a proposal to compensate them for the legal electoral period.

Currently, all the electoral parties in our country are allowed 30 minutes per week on state-owned television for propaganda purposes. We offered the CDN 30 minutes per week to compensate [as published] for the time they have not used the television. In addition, parties have the right to use 45 minutes per week on each of the state-owned radio stations. We offered an appropriate increase in time, which represented practically 2 and 1/2 hours per week for their propaganda on each of the state-owned radio stations. When they insisted that, desptie all this, they wanted an additional extension, we explained that there were five reasons for not changing the date of the elections.

First of all, Nicaragua is still being threatened with an aggression by a larger nation, as asserted in Mr Ronald Reagan's new electoral platform. Second, the counterrevolutionary war which we have been combatting for more than 3 years and which is being waged by more than 10,000 mercenaries is still a fact. Third, we said that an offensive had been started with the intention of obstructing the electoral process and seizing control, according to the mercenary forces' plans, of the three main cities on the northern border with Honduras. Fourth, we explained the problem linked with our economic crisis and the effort to harvest our export products, which are Nicaragua's mainstay, between November and February. Lastly, we discussed the problems and efforts of institutionalizing a democracy, of juggling elections dates and changing them to accommodate simple whims and how this would disrupt a process as serious as our elections. Throughout the meetings we asserted that the most important thing is the problem of the war, because it is the root of our economic problems and social unrest prevails in some zones near the Honduran border every time an offensive is launched.

Bearing in mind that Mr Arturo Cruz said publicly and asserted during the meetings that counterrevolutionary leaders had told him personally that they were willing to put down their weapons if the conditions were provided to hold the elections and if the CDN participated in the elections, we presented a counterproposal yesterday at 0800 local time (0500 Nicaraguan time). The counterproposal stated that the CDN should register that day, when the registration period would close, and demanded that counterrevolutionary groups fulfill their pledge to cease their military activities because the CDN's electoral participation would take place under broad conditions; in addition, this was amply covered under the previous agreements on the electoral campaign.

Furthermore, the FSLN pledged to accept any of the groups if they surrendered their weapons or to propose that the Contadora Group receive those who preferred to leave the country with their weapons; they could be taken to Honduras, Costa Rice, or the country of their choice.

If we achieved this peace by 25 October, the FSLN pledged to encourage a postponement of the elections until 13 January 1985. We even generously conceded that if a small group continued hostilities this would not affect our pledges. We proposed this to our Socialist International, SI, friends who were attending the talks, the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela, and the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

We added that it was necessary for the SI to comprise a committee to start peace negotiations with the United States, the Contadora Group, and the Central American countries where these forces are being organized and launched against Nicaragua. If it were possible, the committee should negotiate directly, even with the counterrevolutionary forces themselves, to help the efforts which are alledgely being carried out by the CDN with the counterrevolutionary leaders, who had allegedly given their word that they would stop hostilities if the CDN participated in the elections.

We were even asked what would happen if peace were not achieved by 25 October; we said that in that case we could not possibly postpone the elections. In that case, the elections would be held on the scheduled date, 4 November. However, we accepted the possibility that the CDN could withdraw from the electoral process since it would have already proved good faith and contributed toward the achievement of peace. We believe, and this was advocated by those who were attending our meetings, it is logical that if the CDN had registered yesterday and begun the electoral process with all the conditions and freedoms agreed upon, this would have given us more strength to exert pressure on the counterrevolutionary groups to cease their hostilities, and the United States and its accomplice countries would have less justification for increasing the tension in Nicaragua, which in turn creates tension in Central America. The CDN argued that they had not expected this proposal and would have to analyze it.

We agreed to a third meeting, and it was held yesterday afternoon. During this meeting things started to go wrong. First of all, we were told that they could not jeopardize their electoral participation by linking it to a cease-fire by the counterrevolutionaries. Even though they had said we had to trust the counterrevolutionary leaders, they implied that they could not categorically trust them. They also offered technical excuses for not being able to register yesterday, but these were completely dismissed. One of their excuses was that their registration as an alliance would annul their legal status as a party. All this was clarified.

Later, we were again asked if, despite all this, we could establish other deadlines. Finally, near the conclusion of the meeting, they again tried to raise the same topics regarding an amnesty and a meeting with the counterrevolutionary armed forces, in other words, the same proposals that had thus far prevented the satisfactory conclusion of a dialogue.

Therefore, the SI leaders concluded that efforts to attain the CDN's registration within the established deadline had proved fruitless. Therefore, the SI leaders decided to end the meeting. Nonetheless, upon the conclusion of the meeting we urged the CDN to reflect, and within the next hours, decide to register. We were asked not to reveal anything regarding the status of these negotiations. We believe we have been true to our word, even though our journalist friends were not happy about this.

We have not revealed all the details. Nevertheless, as I said at the beginning, the CDN did not register last night; instead, they again requested an indefinite extension and demanded the same conditions which have precluded the achievement of an agreement in the past. We believe that if there is respect for democracy, a government cannot be asked to change its policy in order to allow participation in the elections. It is precisely these policies which are submitted to a vote during an electoral process. If the Sandinist policies are no good, the people will say so through the vote; however, we cannot change our policy to accommodate anyone's participation in the elections, especially when they do not represent an important force in our country.

Today, after we told the SI leaders what had happened and that the CDN had failed to register, we were told that the CDN has said they were not able to convince their people because they had not yet arrived in the country and that they would try to convince them when they arrived. This is strange, because the CDN presidential and vice presidential candidates are here with the CDN president, and they are the CDN's highest-ranking leaders.

I forgot to mention something which is vitally important. One of the technical excuses used to request an extension of the registration period was that the CDN still had not chosen its candidates for deputies. I asked them how this was possible. They have said they have been preparing for the elections for many months, and then they argued that the conditions had not been provided. They had not even prepared their list of candidates for deputies when the citizens' registration took place in July.

We met again today; the discussion centered mainly on our willingness to grant a new registration period. We said that this was an extremely difficult situation. We feel that we are being asked to manipulate the state's democratic organizations and to make ridiculous our electoral process, from which much has been demanded and from which much is expected. However, before agreeing to anything, we wanted to know if all the proposals which we had previously discussed had been accepted.

We started to offer some amendments, some of them acceptable to us and others that had to be discussed, in an effort to prove our willingness. We continued to advance to the point where it could be taken for granted that the peace and electoral process were quite clear.

We asked them if all was ready for the agreement, pointing out that I was fully authorized by the FSLN National Directorate to sign any document necessary. The CDN said no, promising only to see if they could convince their people in Managua. Therefore we proposed, as the only way to prove the honesty and purity of our electoral process, publicizing our pledges and agreements. Another argument started then; they argued that this was not possible because it would jeopardize their actions and that the CDN president could be present but not the candidates, because this would weaken their stand; in sum, a series of arguments that, if we had heeded them, would have kept me there, and you would still be waiting.

Maybe this is just a game which, as we all know, did not start in our country. We highly respect Mr Arturo Cruz' honesty and seriousness. We believe that the CND -- at least one party, whose name I will not mention because they might accuse me of trying to divide the organization -- has really been exerting itself to participate in the elections. However, the CDN includes other parties, businessmen, and organizations. The CDN includes about nine business organizations, and we have always said clearly that their plans have all been to create the impression that they want to participate in the elections while creating obstacles to this participation.

To conclude this statement, which is unfortunately longer than I expected, I wish to assert that their first argument for not participating in the elections was that we had not complied with the 10-point proposal they had presented. The first point was a demand for negotiations with the counterrevolutionaries in what they called a national dialogue; the second, a complete amnesty; the third, that we should not hold elections for president; plus other conditions.

When the electoral process began to take shape as the parties started to register, the CDN eliminated the condition about a dialogue with the counterrevolution but insisted on amnesty and the other conditions. Despite all their maneuvers, our electoral program has advanced, has been strengthened, and has gained credibility. The CDN recently eliminated the condition of an amesty and others, making it appear that they were advancing. However, when they saw that they had no choice but to commit themselves, they used every possible argument to prevent this.

Yesterday at 2400 they lost their last chance to register, and there is no doubt about it: Elections will be held in Nicaragua on 4 November.

Cruz Responds

PA032005 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board presidential candidate, interviewed by reporter Martita Garcia -- live telephone relay]

[Text] [Garcia] Good morning, Dr Cruz. We are calling from Managua. This is "The Awakening" newscast. Would you grant us an interview?

[Cruz] Gladly.

[Garcia] Please tell the Nicaraguan people what happened in the talks with Commander Bayardo Arce. He has reported that the talks failed. What can you add to this?

[Cruz] It is true. It is deplorable that after reaching a point of understanding and when we had a draft of the basis for the participation of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] in the elections, the talks reached a situation which the commander described as a failure. He held a news conference in which he said that the talks failed and that the date of the elections would remain 4 November. He added that since the CDN did not register before midnight, 30 September, it will be excluded from the elections. Given the nature of the agreement which I reported to Managua and which [words indistinct]. It had also been accepted by CDN President Luis Rivas Leiva and Adan Fletes, whom the CDN had nominated for vice president. I called Managua and recommended that it be accepted and the CDN leaders agreed.

However, due to the nature of the proposal and its implications, they asked, as you know, for an extension of the time to register, only a few days, so that I [words indistinct] return to Nicaragua to give more details to our party comrades. In addition, I assumed the responsibility for going to Managua to obtain approval for the agreement by asking the CDN forces for a vote of confidence. Everything was ready, but there were communications problems which affected the drafting of the [word indistinct] of the agreement which I logically had to submit to [words indistinct]. I understand that at the news conference held here in Rio de Janeiro the commander gave other reasons. I disagree with him on some of them. However, the important thing is that [words indistinct] possibility to continue talking about this. Miss, are you listening?

[Garcia] [Words indistinct]

[Cruz] [Words indistinct] message that I receive from Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International [words indistinct] FRG, also addressed to Commander Daniel Ortega which states: After long and thorough talks between representatives of the FSLN, the CDN, and the Socialist International in Rio de Janeiro substantial (?agreement) was reached on a draft document that would guarantee the participation of all democratic forces in the elections. [interview ends abruptly]

SWISS MINISTER ARRIVES, DISCUSSES FALKLANDS

PY031701 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] According to a report, Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert today said that there are many bilateral matters for us to discuss and, of course, the Malvinas issue will be one of them. Aubert, who arrived in Argentina shortly before noon, said at Ezeiza International Airport that the Bern meeting was the first contact between Argentine and UK representatives and that the meeting cannot be termed either a success or a failure. He said that it must be considered as an important event because it was the first direct contact between the two countries. Aubert made it clear that the decision to hold the Bern meeting was made by both countries and that Switzerland is ready to sponsor another meeting if necessary.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SALTA PROVINCE

PY032330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2027 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Salta, 3 Oct (TELAM) -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today stated here that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin made a complete and thorough analysis of the economic problems of today's world when he spoke before the annual UN General Assembly meeting last week. Olszowski stated that Poland agrees with the denunciation that the Argentine chief of state made on the open injustice existing in international economic relations where the industrialized countries take away 3 percent of the national revenues of the Latin American countries.

The Polish foreign minister made these statements today upon his arrival in Salta, where he is responding to an invitation made by Salta Governor Roberto Romero to visit Salta Province. Romero met Olszowski at the local airport where the latter arrived in the company of Polish Ambassador to Argentina Jan Janiszewski and other diplomats. Questioned by the press shortly after he disembarked from the Argentine Airlines airplane that flew him from Buenos Aires, Olszowski confirmed the Polish support for the Argentine sovereignty claim over the Malvinas Islands and advocated the recovery of the archipelago within the framework of a peaceful decolonization process.

Olszowski stated that Poland is interested in stepping up its trade exchange with Argentina and revealed that there are possibilities of establishing cooperation ties between Polish and Salta provincial enterprises. Olszowski stated that such a Polish tie with the northern province could be implemented through the mining sector, especially in the field of sulfur production, a field in which Poland has achieved great technological development. Olszowski stated that in recent years there was a certain stagnation in Argentine-Polish trade relations, but made it clear that a reactivation has now become noticeable and that a balance is being sought in the trade balance between the two countries. Olszowski stated that Polish purchases from Argentina are in the order of $29 million and Polish sales to Argentina total $14 million and, he said that the Argentine surplus in the trade exchange will not be an obstacle for increasing trade.

Olszowski stated that yesterday he held talks with Argentine officials to discuss a number of issues on economic cooperation concerning aspects of mutual interest, such as the compensated trade exchange. Olszowski said that we are talking within the framework of our possibilities to make up a list of goods from the two countries which may be subjected to the compensated exchange system.

As part of a tour scheduled throughout the interior of the country, the Polish minister will travel to Posadas, Misiones Province, early on the morning of 4 October.

ALFONSIN, MITTERRAND TO MEET IN PARIS 22 OCT

PY031830 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A government official has revealed that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and French President Francois Mitterrand will meet in Paris on 22 October to analyze bilateral relations between the two countries and Argentina's inclusion in international monetary organizations [insercion del pais en fondos internacionales].

The government official reported that Alfonsin will depart for France on the evening of 20 October and that he will make a speech at the meeting of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The Alfonsin-Mitterrand meeting will take place in Paris on 22 October, and it will be attended by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

SEVEN LEGISLATORS LEAVE FOR SOVIET UNION

PY031657 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- Seven Argentine legislators flew yesterday to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet Government officials. The travelers were Senators Fernando Mahum (Radical), Eduardo Menem (Justicialist), and Enrique Gomez Centurion (Bloquista, San Juan), and Lower House Radical members Jesus Rodriguez, Juan Belarrinaga, and Carlos Gonzalez Pastor, and their Intransigent colleague Marcelo Arabolaza.

DEFENSE MINISTER REQUESTS ADDITIONAL FUNDING

PY030235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (NA) -- Reliable sources have leaked information that Argentine Defense Minister Raul Borras tonight met with President Raul Alfonsin to ask the latter to increase the budget of the Armed Forces because otherwise it will be impossible to pay the military their salaries for the final months of this year.

Borras extended this request at the meeting which the president and several of his ministers, including those of economy, Bernardo Grinspun; interior, Antonio Troccoli; and public works, Roque Carranza; and various secretaries and under secretaries, including Horacio Jaunarena, held at the Olivos residence tonight.

The meeting served to outline the guidelines of the economic policy for October and Borras asked for an increase of the Armed Forces budget because otherwise it would be impossible to fulfill the obligations of the current fiscal year. Not even salaries could be paid.

According to the same sources, another subject which Borras discussed with the president was the possible solution for the stand of the Armed Forces Supreme Council concerning the outrages committed during the antisubversive struggle.

With regard to the Armed Forces budget, it has been reported that Air Force personnel stationed outside the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires have not received their wages because the remittances have not been made, a problem which has become common over the last few months.

Recently, several military commanders publicly explained the problems which the Armed Forces are facing with regard to operational activities due to lack of funds.

The sources did not disclose the contents of Borras' request nor did they specify the items for which increases have been asked. They merely pointed out that unless the current budget is increased the salaries of the military men for the last months of the year would not be paid.

LABOR, BUSINESS SECTORS REACT TO PRICE HIKES

PY031641 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- The government last night announced 14 percent utility rate hikes, a 16 percent rise in fuel prices, and a 19 percent increase in bus fares as labour, business, and politicians offered different opinions on President Raul Alfonsin's new wage and tariff policies.

The Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) declared itself of a "state of alert" to protest the 14 percent private-sector wage hike set by the government for the next three months and requested an urgent meeting with Labour Minister Juan Manuel Casella to demand a policy change.

The rate and fare hikes came just as CGT and business leaders met with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli to discuss the socio-economic contract CGT Secretary-General Jorge Triaca warned that the current economic policy reflects "little predisposition on the part of the government to reach" a contract.

The CGT and business, represented at the talks by the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA), the Rural Society, and the Argentine Rural Confederation, officially requested a meeting with the President to express their "important similar points of view."

The new utility, fuel, and tariff rate hikes break-down is as follows:

Gas, electricity, phone, and water rates rose 14 percent;
Fuel prices rose 16 percent, with premium and regular now costing $a58.80 and $a53.80, [pesos] respectively;
Natural gas for home use went up 14 percent in price;
Bus fares went up 19 percent, with the basic urban ticket now costing $a12.50;
Railway fares rose 16 percent, with the basic fare now at $a16.00.

A public works ministry statement issued with the hikes announcement said these were decided on "in order to gradually adjust the tariff levels in real terms."

The announcement was made after Alfonsin met with over 20 senior staff for three hours to study the planned hikes. The ministers of defence, economy, and public works -- Raul Borras, Bernardo Grinspun, and Roque Carranza -- attended, as did Troccoli.

The UIA reacted to the new hikes by warning that these "dangerously affect, in one way or another, small, medium, and large businesses." The industrialists also charged that the setting of rate hikes is being "handled capriciously." In a statement on the government's economic policy in general, the UIA said the "current criteria used to overcome the crisis seem...more likely to aggravate it."

The criticism that the wage and rate policies are part of IMF-inspired austerity measures was voiced in the political sector. Peronist Deputy Diego Guelar, a ranking member of the lower chamber's budget committee, called the steps "ridiculous and embarrassing." In an interview with the HERALD, Guelar charged that the government was "lying" when it promised Argentines their sub-inflation wage hikes would be supplemented with real-term pay increases between now and December. "The government has agreed to a classic IMF plan, but is not telling the Argentine people what is going on," he said. "There is no chance a programme can be implemented if people aren't told what's in it -- this is ridiculous and embarrassing."

Guelar said the Alfonsin administration had "ensured" CGT opposition to its policies by not negotiating austerity with the Justicialist Party prior to talks with the IMF. He termed the government's "consensus" talks with political parties earlier this year general and vague."

"If the Minister (of Economy, Bernardo Grinspun) continues with his paranoiac insistence that real salaries are rising, the CGT has no choice but to fight for higher incomes when it sees that this is not happening," he said.

INTELLIGENCE AGENTS REPORTEDLY INFILTRATE CNEA

PY011328 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1910 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (DYN) -- Sources of the Atomic Energy Union [Sindicato de Energia Atomica, SEA] expressed their concern today about the alleged presence of intelligence service agents within the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA).

The sources, who asked DYN to withhold their names, revealed that an attempt to hire three agents of the Navy's Intelligence Service (SIN) was recently blocked. The source indicated that the hiring of the agents was blocked, but that "there is the veiled suspicion" that persons who belong to intelligence organizations are performing jobs within the CNEA.

The source concluded by saying that "in such a sensitive area as the CNEA more caution and strictness should be employed. We are concerned that this type of infiltration is still taking place during this democratic era."

NEWS AGENCY COMPLETES 11 YEARS OF SERVICE

PY031331 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] (NA) -- NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency yesterday completed 11 years of service to 48 newspapers, six television and 27 radio stations, four publishing houses, and six international agencies as well as Government House and the Interior Ministry. The need for the agency appeared in 1973 when Congress passed a law barring foreign agencies from reporting national news within the country. Newspapers in the interior, dependent up until then on the foreign sources, created NOTICIAS as an alternative news service.

LA PRENSA SCORES BRITISH POSITION ON FALKLANDS

PY022320 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Offensive Intransigence"]

[Text] The speech that the British foreign minister delivered at the United Nations General Assembly, in which he once again confirmed the intransigent position of his government in connection with the Malvinas Islands issue, did not surprise anyone. His words did not offer anything new that may lead to an eventual settlement of the issue. His speech was nothing but a faithful echo of the repeated inflexibility previously expressed by the British prime minister.

He once again resorted to the well-known argument that the issue of sovereignty over the southern archipelago is an unacceptable topic for resuming the broken negotiations. He failed to point out that it was precisely the United Nations, the organization that he was addressing, that had issued resolutions, approved by a wide majority, pointing out that the two sides should agree on this essential aspect of the dispute. To reject such an agreement, categorically, before the fact, is equivalent to disregarding the value of those resolutions. Reprehensible as it is, this position is even more objectionable if one takes into account that it was formulated at the same international forum that issued the resolutions that condemned it.

Thus, the failure to comply with such resolutions has been followed by an attitude of obvious disrespect for the United Nations, which had received the British minister as an official guest.

The specious argument of the principle of self-determination of the Malvinas residents is untenable, no matter how it is viewed. We have repeatedly stated that such a thesis cannot be applied to the case under discussion because the Malvinas residents are not natives, but settled there as a result of an act of territorial encroachment by the power which is possessing the islands now. No act of force can be invoked as a legitimate way to uphold sovereign rights, much less to turn simple occupants, who acquired that status as a result of an act of force, into arbitrators of the future destiny of the territory in which they precariously settled.

Unfortunately, the speech that we are commenting upon cannot raise any optimistic expectations vis-a-vis the possibility for promptly resuming the diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain on such a transcendental question. On the contrary, if such an unyielding stand is upheld, then the current stalemate will indefinitely linger, thus frustrating for the time being our legitimate hope for arriving at a prompt settlement. In this regard, one cannot but emphasize the flexible attitude that the British Government has adopted vis-a-vis a similar matter, the Hong Kong issue, on which it has just signed a treaty to restore to mainland China, on a step-by-step basis, the possession of that area. The contrast between the two situations cannot be more obvious since, in the Asiatic colony, the sovereignty issue was neither sidestepped nor subordinated to any consultation or opinion poll by the residents who number several millions, not merely a few more than a thousand, as is the case with the Malvinas residents. Such a duality of criteria disqualifies the British behavior even more and deprives its statement of any moral authority to stubbornly persist in negating the recognition of Argentina's rights to recover a parcel of its national territory which had been severed.

Notwithstanding all that, nothing will break our people's will to recover that portion of their territory. This is a national cause in which both authorities and citizens alike, through successive generations, have shared the desire to resolve positively. We count on the Latin American solidarity, which has been unanimously voiced, and on the support of the international community, which is backed by the above-mentioned UN resolutions.

On this issue, the British Government is struggling, if not alone, at least with the opposition of a vast majority of the country's public opinion which cannot understand the costly expenditure that the support of a powerful military force in the archipelago demands to whitewash its unbending and unjust stand.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY040200 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra speech to the UN General Assembly on 3 October; live relay from New York by Radio Illimani]

[Excerpts] Mr President: The people and Government of Bolivia once again have the opportunity to reaffirm the support to the principles provided for by the UN Charter, namely those advocating peaceful solutions and the nonuse of violence in international relations; respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states; nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries; and the self-determination of all peoples.

Mr President: In October 1979 the UN General Assembly declared that the hemisphere's permanent interest was to find an equitable solution to Bolivia's landlocked problem by which Bolivia will have sovereign and useful access to the Pacific Ocean. This categorical declaration can be explained through the recognition that the 1879 war artificially cut Bolivia's sovereign influence in the Pacific ocean, disrupted the continental balance, and introduced elements which have created tension and distrust in the region, thus undermining peace on the continent.

During another speech delivered to this same assembly on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the Pacific war, I pointed out that the 1879 was was not only unjust but marked a historical error, because it limited the continental role that had to be played by my country as a point of influence and contact with the Pacific Ocean, the Amazon, and the River Plata Basins.

In the case of Bolivia, the landlocked situation has an additional psychological element, because in addition to this transitory problem, Bolivia has inherited from an unjust war the sense of isolation and distrust. But the Bolivan situation is quite different from the position of other countries which for some other reasons of international injustice demand free access to the sea. Thus, the nonaligned countries have stressed the undeniable right of Bolivia to regain its sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean, because according to the universal principle, conquests based on the use of force are illegitimate.

Mr President: The control of drug trafficking and consumption is another challanging task of our times, because this is a problem that undermines the health and life of our people and the stability of our democratic institutions. Traditionally, the struggle against this illegal activity has focused on the producing countries. According to this policy, the cheapest and most effective method is to eradicate the illegal plantations and to prevent the manufacturing of the drug through the implementation of control programs and the use of pressure imposed on the producing countries.

However, since drugs are produced because there is demand for them, the main problem lies not in the producing countries but in the consuming countries. This conclusion is based on unquestionable cultural and historical evidence. It should be recalled that in the Andean countries the use of coca is as old as civilization itself, and that the use of the drug has become a factor of social disturbance.

Moreover, it is obvious that the consuming countries control most of the profit obtained from this illegal activity, and that the remaining profit is distributed among the intermediaries, in proportion to their wealth and involvement in this organized crime. Producers get a very small share of the profit, as is the case with exports of developing countries.

Consequently, the eradication of this problem demands a reconsideration of the plans and methods that are being used. We can say that the international community must assume its responsibility and the consuming countries must provide the necessary financial and technical resources to fight this evil with some chances of success.

My country has experienced the effects of this criminal activity in the social, economic, and political fields. The constitutional government of President Siles Zuazo has had to meet this challenge in the midst of a profound economic crisis and with the tremendous difficulties encountered while trying to replace a dictatorship with a democracy. In fact, the Bolivian people first had to defeat a de facto government which had emerged from the very heart of the drug trafficking activity, and a few weeks ago, in compliance with its legitimate power, it ordered the armed and police forces to occupy large forest areas and to destroy the drug-producing centers. Rural development plans have been drawn to allow the peasants of the region to find an adequate social infrastructure to consolidate their legal and stable economic activity. For Bolivia, the struggle against drug trafficking is a moral imperative and a practical obligation. The constitutional government will be inflexible in imposing punishment on all those involved in this illegal activity.

In view of the difficult situation resulting from the critical economic situation, Bolivia was forced to temporarily postpone the payment of part of its foreign debt. And although this decision may appear as an isolated fact in the international framework, it will not be surprising if in the near future other developing countries are forced to adopt a similar decision, being unable to meet their obligations.

The solution to the foreign debt problem cannot be found in more sanctions, because in addition to being unjust, they are self-defeating, but rather in helping to reactivate the productive mechanisms. In this manner, the results will be favorable to the creditor countries as well.

The reactivation of the productive apparatus will create favorable conditions to promote exports both of traditional and of new products. Bolivia has the necessary resources to pay its debts and to improve the living conditions of its people, but due to the lack of domestic [word indistinct] it needs foreign aid to turn these resources into exportable goods.

MINEWORKERS 'THREATEN' CONGRESS, ARMED FORCES

PY032200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1946 GMT 3 Oct 84

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 3 Oct (EFE) -- The Bolivan mineworkers unions, considered to be the most aggressive in this country, today threatened Congress and the Armed Forces with an indefinite general strike if attempts at overthrowing President Hernan Siles Zuazo show signs of succeeding.

Victor Lopez, secretary general of the Bolivian Mineworkers Federation (FSTMB), announced that this federation will ask the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) to approve emergency measures if a coup d'etat against Siles Zuazo takes place.

Lopez told EFE today that although the labor sector criticizes Siles Zuazo's administration very harshly, they are not prepared to tolerate "right-wing groups who are trying to seize power."

Bolivian union leaders have accused sectors of the opposition in Congress of being involved in a conspiracy to oust Siles Zuazo through a campaign conducted in Congress with the support of the Armed Forces and even the labor unions.

Peasant leader Victor Morales has reported that the Executive Board of the Chamber of Deputies, led by Samuel Gallardo Lozada, had actually asked the COB to support Siles Zuazo's ouster, a suggestion which provoked the outcry of labor leaders.

Walter Delgadillo, secretary general of the COB, stressed that the unions "will reject any coup d'etat regardless of its sources," and reiterated that the labor unions will continue supporting the democratic process.

TIN-PRODUCING COUNTRIES MEET IN SANTA CRUZ

PY021340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz, 1 Oct (EFE) -- Tin-producing countries began meeting in this capital today. They will formulate the position that they will adopt over the next few months toward tin-consuming countries, whom they charged with "manipulating" tin prices on the international market.

Official representatives of Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Thailand, Zaire, and Bolivia, the main world tin producers, will evaluate the scope of the action that tin consumers have undertaken to lower tin prices on the world market, Bolivian Mining and Metallurgy Ministry officials have reported.

According to the Bolivian officials, the executive board of APPE [Association of Tin Producing Countries] will meet between 1 and 3 October. Later, between 4 and 6 October, the mining ministers of the APPE countries will hold a meeting. The sources disclosed that the ministers will issue a document establishing the steps that their countries will take because of the action taken by the consumers, mainly the United States. The main topics of the agenda deal with the study of the tin market -- supply and demand -- the reserves accumulated by producers and consumers, and the scope of the sixth agreement reached by the CIE [Interantional Tin Council], in which the two sectors are represented.

Producers are determined to adopt measures that should guarantee the stability of tin prices on the international market. They will also sponsor several scientific studies aimed at making progress in the industrial uses of tin.

AMBASSADOR DESCRIBES MANEUVERS AS ROUTINE

PY281932 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Bolivian Ambassador to Paraguay Raul Botelho Gonsalvez has stated that two corps of the Paraguayan Army are carrying out routine maneuvers in the Paraguayan Chaco, something that should not cause concern among the Bolivian people since the Bolivian Armed Forces are efficiently safeguarding the Bolivian borders.

The Paraguayan Army is carrying out routine maneuvers through Paraguay and this must not be interpreted as a provocation against Bolivia, Botelho Gonsalvez stated. All the details have been reported to the Bolivian military leadership, according to statements that Botelho Gonsalvez exclusively made to Radio Panamericana.

Let us continue reporting on the statements made by the Bolivian ambassador to the Republic of Paraguay. Our interviewee, in response to the questions posed by Radio Panamericana, stated that the Paraguayan Armed Forces are engaged in replacing part of their arsenal which is obsolete.

This does not mean that the Republic of Paraguay is engaged in an arms race, Botelho Gonsalvez said. Our interviewee said:

[Begin Botelho Gonsalvez recording] Now, it is true that Paraguay had acquired arms. Brazil has sold arms to Paraguay. If a country has the money, then it buys weapons. Now, obviously, it would be better if they brought tractors. But everyone does at home what must be done. But we cannot believe that Paraguay might be preparing for aggression against Bolivia. At any rate, we are keeping an eye on a situation which, instead of being unfriendly and a cause of some concern, should be favorable for a systematic integration at all levels with that neighboring country. [end recording]

SENATE SAYS CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS NOT MET

PY271446 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The Senate has charged the executive branch with not complying with constitutional provisions related to economic-financial matters, something which worsens the internal crisis.

The Senate yesterday approved a congressional resolution which states that the failure of the executive branch to comply with constitutional provisions related to economic-financial matters worsens the crisis and hinders its solution.

The resolution, which was sponsored by Senators Luis Anez Alvarez and Oscar Zamora Medinacelli, states the following:

The honorable national Senate resolves: To report to the nation on the noncompliance by the executive branch with the following constitutional provisions related to economic-financial matters, a noncompliance that worsens the crisis, prevents it from being solved, and shows that essential constitutional duties have been overlooked, namely:

The failure to submit the expenditures and investments account which the executive branch must submit during the first session of each congressional session period. This has been done for the past 2 years, thus violating Articles 59, item 11; 105, and 152 of the Constitution.

The failure to submit the national and departmental budgets during the initial regular sessions [words indistinct] economic of 1983 and 1984, thus violating Article 59, item 3; Article 96, item 7; and Article 197 of the Constitution.

National and departmental revenues have been managed without reporting them under any budget at all, with the embezzlement of public funds, thus violating Articles 96, item 59; and 148 of the Constitution.

BRIEFS

HONDURAN AMBASSADOR -- The new Honduran ambassador to Bolivia, Carlos Martinez, presented his credentials to President Hernan Siles Zuazo and Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra at Government House on 29 August. Martinez replaced Rafael Leiva Vivas, and his diplomatic mission is headquartered in Lima. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Aug 84 p 8 PY]

ISRAELI, TURKISH AMBASSADORS -- Berl Zerubavel and Yidirim Keggkim, the new Israeli and Turkish ambassadors to Bolivia, respectively, will present their credentials to President Hernan Siles Zuazo at Government House tomorrow. Today, they will present a copy of them to Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernadez Saavedra. [Text] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Sep 84 p 8 PY]

FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT SAO PAULO FOR TREATMENT

PY030045 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo will leave tomorrow at 0800 [1200 GMT] for Sao Paulo. From the airport he will go directly to the clinics of Dr Nishimura for another physiotherapy session. In the afternoon President Figueiredo will receive state deputies of the Social Democratic Party, and others.

After spending the night in Sao Paulo, the president will be submitted to another therapy session on his spine in the morning, and will then leave Rio de Janeiro where he will participate in the ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Brazilian squadron to be held on the aircraft carrier Minas Gerais anchored on the Guanabara Bay. When the ceremony ends, Figueiredo will return to Brasilia.

NEVES MAKES NO DISCLOSURES ON POSSIBLE CABINET

PY032125 Rio de Janiero LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- Opposition candidate Tancredo Neves has received many suggestions for his cabinet but will not publicly announce who will be part of it until after the Electoral College if he wins. Neves' spokesman in Brasilia said he would not make any decision until after the election.

One rumor that he was contemplating giving Delfim Netto (planning minister) a position in his government was dismissed by Neves as "surpassing all conceivable limits of fiction." Neves also denied that he had participated in secret meetings with military officials of the Figueiredo government or the reserve.

"This is unheard of." He said he only speaks to military members at social gatherings such as weddings if he knows them or if they are introduced to him, but only chats with them about social amenities. He said he had many years of political experience which enabled him to cope with rumors and intrigues.

Tuesday Neves gave a speech to farmers and inhabitants of Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul in a meeting organized by Fecotrico. The Fecotrico directors guaranteed that the "only red flags flying would be those of International," the Porto Alegre soccer team. Fecotrico ordered political banners and flags to be removed from the event held at the local stadium.

Thursday Neves will speak with state and federal deputies in Sao Paulo and will visit the metal workers union and talk with union leaders. Meanwhile PDS [Social Democratic Party] is trying to "popularize" the name of Paulo Maluf with a series of rallies and other public events starting in Sao Paulo.

Rio PDT [Democratic Workers Party] Deputy Agnaldo Timoteo declared he would support Paulo Maluf and was willing to go out in the streets in defense of the PDS candidate. He told television correspondents that Maluf is part of the "opposition. The bankers are opposed to him." The press is opposed to him. Many people in government are opposed to him. "That's why Maluf is the opposition."

BRIEFS

NEW SUPERINTENDENCY DIRECTOR -- Interior Minister Mario Andreazza has accepted the resignation of Walfrido Salmito as director of the Northeast Development Superintendency. He will be replaced by Marcos Tenorio de Mello Who will assume office on 1 October. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Sep 84 PY]

SIGNING OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH BOLIVIA CANCELLED

PY031852 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Chile has decided not to sign a joint communique with Bolivia. This decision was made in New York in view of the speech that Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez delivered before the UN General Assembly in which he demanded Bolivia's right to a sea outlet.

Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said in New York that Chile believes that the Bolivian foreign minister's words are not in keeping with the spirit that must prevail while bilateral negotiations are under way.

The Chilean and Bolivian foreign ministers held three private meetings during the UN General Assembly session. The last meeting was held at the residence of the Colombian ambassador to UNESCO, Carlos Alban Holguin. Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle had described these meetings as being positive.

Chile and Bolivia were supposed to sign a joint communique this afternoon. This communique was to have stated that the two parties involved reasserted their agreement to comply with the OAS initiation to resume negotiations on the landlocked Bolivian situation. However, Chile decided not to sign this joint communique in view of the Bolivian foreign minister's speech.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY ON PLEBISCITE, DIALOGUE

PY032110 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] During a break in the tour that General Pinochet is making through the 6th region, Alfonso Marquez de la Plata chatted with journalists on statements that President Augusto Pinochet has made on the plebiscite, and on other issues. Osvaldo Vega is now giving us more details for the "El Diario de Cooperativa" program:

A very good afternoon. Minister Secretary General of the Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has stated in (Tolligue) that the basis for the minimum consensus called for by President General Augusto Pinochet in Rancagua is an effective institutionalization, a cooperation of all the sectors in order to make the country progress, as President Pinochet put it in his speech. Marquez de la Plata added that the government is willing to establish direct contacts any time on the above-mentioned basis, even with the opposition, reiterating that the doors had never been closed. They, the opponents, closed the doors, Minister Marquez de la Plata stated.

Parties, Unions React

PY031440 [Editorial Report] Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 3 October carries a series of reports noting that several political and union sectors have expressed support for President Pinochet's call to achieve a national consensus.

In the first item, the reporter states that National Advance Movement President Carlos Hidalgo has stated that he believes "this is a sincere call to all national sectors that want to achieve a strong, stable, and just democracy." The reporter quotes Hidalgo as saying that if this is to be achieved all Chileans must rid themselves of selfish attitudes.

In another item, Santiago Radio reports that Radical Democracy Party leader Edwin Lathrop has stated that "his party welcomes the president's call since it reasserts the president's will to restore democracy in Chile."

The announcer adds that the National Democratic Movement has also expressed support for President Pinochet's call for a national consensus and that the party's secretary general noted that political parties must support the presidential initiative with deeds.

Santiago Radio also reports that "the Independent Democratic Union [UDI] has also expressed its satisfaction over the president's appeal to achieve a consensus of national democratic forces." It adds that UDI Secretary General (Ignacio Asete) noted that this appeal is in keeping with the efforts that different national sectors are making to achieve a peaceful democratic transition. The announcer adds that the UDI leader noted that "he believes that this minimum consensus means that all political parties must uphold the Constitution that was approved by the majority of Chileans in 1980 and accept the present presidential term which expires in 1989." According to the announcer, the UDI leader noted that political parties must respect the patriotic task that the Armed Forces have been carrying out since 1973 and that "therefore, the opposition must depose any plans to carry out revenge actions or political trials against the Chilean Armed Forces." The announcer also reports that the UDI leader stated that the recent statement issued by the Chilean Communist Party in which it reasserts its support for violence only confirms that the UDI has been right in asking the Supreme Court to declare the Communist Party illegal in Chile.

In another news item, Santiago Radio reports that Chilean union leaders were pleased with President Pinochet's appeal to achieve a national consensus and that they hope this consensus will be confirmed by deeds. The announcer reports that Agriculture Association President Manuel Valdes has stated that "the presidential appeal was made at the proper time," and that selfish interests must be deposed.

In an ensuing item, the announcer reports that Chilean Navy Commander Toribio Merino commented on the presidential appeal by noting that "this is what we have been trying to achieve since 11 September 1973, the unity of all Chileans to implement government junta programs."

UNION LEADERS OCCUPY SANTIAGO ILO OFFICE

PY031948 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Four political activists occupied the ILO headquarters in Santiago this morning. These individuals arrived at the ILO offices and asked that they be allowed to talk to the ILO representative in Santiago, Frenchman Francois Bossin.

It was mentioned that the individuals who are occupying the ILO offices are two leaders of the El Teniente mineworkers and two leaders of the metalworkers union. Apparently, these individuals seek the ILO's mediation in the hunger strike that [word indistinct] copper mineworkers have resumed.

CAMP RESIDENTS DENOUNCE MARXIST 'AGGRESSIONS'

PY032345 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The committee of residents of the Silva Henriquez camp, which is supported by the Independent Democratic Union, [UDI] has announced that Marxist sectors are preventing the residents of this camp from achieving a solution to their housing shortage problem. Ruben Carvaccio, a leader of the committee of residents of the Silva Henriquez camp, has released a statement in which he reiterates that the members of this organization, which reports to the UDI, are suffering a campaign of slander, threats, and aggression, a campaign that has been prompted and directed by the occupancy command [comando de la toma], a leading organization of local Marxist activists.

CUBA SEEKS COMMUNIST PARTY, FARC, M-19 ALLIANCE

PA031748 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Oct 84 p 2A

[Text] At secret meetings between Gilbert Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia, and the general staff of the 19 April Movement [M-19], an agreement has been sought that would allow for a definite alliance between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and the M-19 based upon strategic, military, and territorial control.

Intelligence sources have discovered that orders to this effect have been received from Havana's America Department, which coordinates guerrilla movements on our continent. This department informed the M-19 that if it does not merge with the Communist Party of Colombia, at least strategically, it will no longer receive Soviet-Cuban support in training, logistics, war materiel, and so forth.

Meanwhile, Vieira seems to have been emphatic in informing the Kremlin's Latin America Department (which coordinates the activities of communist parties in the hemisphere) that if agreements are not sought among the "armed branches" and ideological and military unity are not consolidated, the formation of the "people's army" that the FARC has been training and developing through 26 fronts and columns, will be very difficult.

The Communist Party of Colombia aspires to have two "armed branches" with a minimum of 20,000 properly trained men reinforced by "international brigaes" (10 percent) from South and Central American guerrilla groups.

This step would be fundamental in the plans to accelerate the politicial struggle that the Communist Party of Colombia wants to lead under the peace agreements and the truce with the guerrillas, while it strengthens a "people army" capable of mobilizing the masses and escalating the intense armed struggle.

POLICE THWART FARC COMMANDO UNIT'S PLOT

PA021730 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 84 pp 1A, 9A

[Text] Colombian authorities have thwarted a gigantic terrorist plot that the "Ricardo Franco" urban commando unit of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] tried to carry out in Bogota. Three days after authorities detained the commando members, they discovered the place where this commando group manufactured a large quantity of bombs and where they printed propaganda on their guerrilla activities.

After a thorough investigation and after the subversive cell that occupied a school was detained in the Fatima neighborhood, the police discovered a garage where the guerrilla cell had operated.

The FARC operations center was located only 200 meters from the Chapinero traffic offices and was disguised as a copying business.

The building that housed the business, which served the public sporadically and whose copying machine was often out of order, contained different types of bombs that could possibly blow up an entire building, according to the police.

According to occasional customers, there was a man in the garage posing as an employee whom authorities have identified as Nestor Raul Parra Ramirez, alias "Ramiro," leader of the urban commando group and a woman, Yolanda Garcia Castillo. The two were indifferent in serving the public.

According to the information obtained by the authorities thus far, the commando group planned to carry out a large-scale terrorist campaign in Bogota and already had a large number of bombs. All they had to do to launch the campaign was to place the detonators and the time devices on the bombs.

"We have thwarted a large-scale terrorist plan of unforeseeable consequences," said an F-2 spokesman who participated in the operation.

Modern soldering equipment was also found. According to the investigators, this equipment was used to manufacture metal bombs. The urban FARC commando group has detonated several bombs of this kind.

The subversives used a printing press to print the propaganda they circulated in Bogota over the past few weeks. In their propaganda, the Ricardo Franco group rejected the truce and cease-fire, and protested the peace agreements signed by the guerrillas and the government. The business that served as a cover for the terrorists' activities opened 2 months ago and on Friday, the day of the assault on the school, remained closed from 0900. At that time, the members of the commando group went to the Fatima district to carry out the terrorist plan devised by Parra Ramirez, who was killed by the police and the F-2 during the clash with the guerrilla cell.

Other members of the urban commando group besides Parra Ramirez were Victor Fabio Cruz Reyes, Marco Aurelio Gamba Guzman, Pedro Vicente Reyes, and Yolanda Garcia Castillo. They were turned over to the Brigade of Military Institutes.

ARMY TROOPS KILL SIX GUERRILLAS IN HUILA

PA031713 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Neiva -- At least six members of a 19 April Movement [M-19] cell were killed by Army troops during an armed clash in Gigante municipality, Huila Department. Military sources have said that as the result of continued harassment by M-19 members, the 9th Brigade has reinforced its forces in this area. It has been confirmed that at approximately 1700 today Tenerife Battalion troops clashed with an M-19 group. At least six guerrillas died during the ensuing battle. No casualties have been reported in the Army ranks. We have learned that an operation is under way in this area to neutralize the members of this guerrilla commando unit who attacked the military patrol.

COURT APPROVES EXTRADITION OF TWO CITIZENS

PA031700 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian Supreme Court of Justice today approved the extradition of two Colombians, Hernan Botero Moreno and Manuel Antonio Garzon Gonzalez, who are wanted by U.S. authorities. The court approved the extradition request by a vote of seven to one. U.S. courts have requested extradition of the two Colombians under the treaty signed by the two nations to fight drug trafficking.

Botero, currently an inmate at the Picota Prison, is to face charges of embezzlement, forgery of public documents, and fraud, while Garcia has been charged with drug trafficking.

The two indicted men's names appear on a list of names of 25 Colombians wanted by U.S. authorities, who have asked Colombian authorities to turn over all 25. They are all said to be involved in the so-called Swordfish investigation.

The final decision is to be made by President Belisario Betancur and Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, who will announce their decision within the next few days.

ABC COLOR DIRECTOR SCORES LACK OF PRESS FREEDOM

PY040148 Paris AFP in Spanish 2144 GMT 3 Oct 84

[By AFP special correspondent Luis Maria Maiz]

[Text] Asuncion, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Aldo Zuccolillo, director of the independent newspaper ABC COLOR which was closed some time ago, has stated that the Paraguayan people's longing for truthful information is increasing all the time, especially because current Paraguayan news media, subject to various pressures or simply self-censored, either will not or cannot supply information. Speaking to AFP, Zuccolillo recalled that his newspaper was closed 6 months ago on orders of President Alfredo Stroessner, which means that he is the only one who can lift the ban. The journalist feels that there were several reasons for closing his newspaper but the main one was that he was trying to be an independent journalist which did not please the government.

Zuccolillo said that a small group of public officials can now wake up free from worries because they can be certain that the press will carry nothing harmful about them, as indeed it does not. He explained that his newspaper has exercised freedom of the press and other media have attempted to follow suit, but this has led to the arrest of many journalists of the ABC COLOR and other media. He went on to say that the government people have no problems, they do not go to jail, no one criticizes them, everything is just fine; for them there is only applause. Zuccolillo emphasized: I do not think that there could be a country where applause is all the government gets, except Cuba and Russia. There, applause is all the governments get.

The unemployed newspaper director said that currently the journalists are not fulfilling their commitment to their readers nor to the people at large because they will not or cannot; meanwhile the people are asking themselves many questions, but no one knows the answers. Why did fuel prices go up? What is the status of the bus terminal (an affair which involves assigning of concessions), Zuccolillo wondered. As for Itaipu, he said that people have been wondering how the system will work, if it will work at all, and whether or not Paraguayan interests are protected. Zuccolillo insisted that there is self-censorship, that many journalists know things but keep silent about them and recalled that ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA were closed for 30 days a few years ago on charges of engaging in yellow journalism, which has scared them to death.

Zuccolillo claims that the Paraguayan citizens are longing more and more every day for truthful information. He even went so far as to say that President Stroessner himself was keeping informed through ABC because his ministers were hardly going to tell him about delays of projects, mismanagement, and failures, which were only reported by the independent media.

As for Paraguayan television, Zuccolillo stated that the information service of the only two channels is deplorable, truly shameful, because all they try to do is to please those in power. This means that the residents of Asuncion, Encarnacion, and Puerto Stroessner choose to watch the television channels of neighboring nations such as those of the Argentine provinces of Formosa, Corrientes, and Misiones and tune into Paraguayan channels only to watch soccer games. As for radio stations, the veteran Paraguayan journalist explained that the only radio stations which attempt to exercise freedom of information to some extent are Radio Primero de Marzo and Radio Nanduti, although he remarked that the former does have some commitments and interests at stake. Radio Nanduti may be closed at any time because they, too, are prepared to exercise freedom of information which the Constitution guarantees, Zuccolillo said. This radio is being harassed, hampered, and threatened, Zuccolillo said in conclusion.

SCHWALB: TERRORISM WILL NOT THWART ELECTIONS

PY021141 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Vice President Fernando Schwalb, who is acting president of the nation during the absence of Fernando Belaunde, said here today that terrorist activities in Peru are aimed at thwarting the general elections slated for April 1985, but nothing will prevent these elections from being held.

Current rumors that certain members of the Armed Forces have set up the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement to infiltrate Shining Path were denied by the acting president.

So far, Shining Path, which has been waging bloody guerrilla warfare based on terrorist attacks against the constitutional government, has remained impregnable to attempts by Armed Forces intelligence services to infiltrate it.

The Tupac Amarus have claimed credit for several attacks in Lima but they have no political background nor a clearly defined ideology although their spokesman claims to have nothing to do with Shining Path.

Schwalb added that the objective of the takeover of two U.S. news agencies in Lima on 29 September was to mar President Belaunde's visit to the United States and the United Nations, but this objective was not achieved.

AP-PPC SUPPORT TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

PY011351 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] This is our last news item and we will have no time to elaborate on it. The agreement between Popular Action [AP] and the Popular Christian Party [PPC] that Bedoya and Javier Alva Orlandini will remain as presidential candidates until a national poll or a kind of primary election to elect the final candidate is held has been basically approved. Moreover, AP will reportedly hold 60 percent of the Congress seats and the PPC 40 percent.

PRIEST DETAINED FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

PY031828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The Episcopate Social Action Commission [Commision Episcopal de Accion Social -- CEAS] today repudiated the detention of Salesian priest Rolando Ramos Guija in the town of Amparaes, Cusco Department, 1,000 km southeast of Lima, on 1 October. Father Ramos was accused of being involved in alleged terrorist activities.

A communique released by the CEAS said that a police operation was carried out in the town and together with Father Ramos, four other civilian members of the pastoral group were detained. The CEAS reported that once they were taken to Cuco, no explanations were given about the reasons for the detentions, and it was alleged that the detained persons were involved in terrorist activities. The priest was held incommunicado, without being able to call a lawyer, the CEAS said.

After stating that the detention of Father Ramos is a strange and arbitrary action, given his well-known pastoral and clerical actions among the Quechua people, the CEAS document stated: We express our concern because this is a new attack against church clergymen.

TERRORISTS KILL PEASANTS, BOMB STORE, PYLONS

PY291849 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 29 Sep (AFP) -- The police reported today that five peasants were killed by Shining Path extremists in Ayacucho, while in Cuzco, southeastern Peru, there was a blackout and dynamite explosions last night.

In Ayacucho, focal point of terrorism, some 20 Shining Path extremists, most of whom were minors, attacked the hamlet of San Jose de Ticllos, near Ayacucho city, where they dragged peasants out of their homes and killed five of them.

In Lima, a group which calls itself Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, last night hurled two dynamite devices at the local Sears store in San Isidro owned by a Colombian citizen, damaging the grill of the windows. The same group claimed credit for the machine-gunning of the U.S. Embassy in Lima, but the Peruvian Government has stated that that was the work of Shining Path, which was trying to throw the police off its tracks.

Cuzco, Peru's main tourist attraction, last night experienced a 30-minute blackout caused by the destruction of a power pylon. Two other explosions damaged a bar and a municipal warehouse, and a local radio station broadcast an extremist communique after having been taken over by surprise.

In Calca, 50 km from Cuzco, five armed persons raided a downtown store but the police managed to arrest two of them.

Assault Schoolgirls

PY030200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1949 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The armed and hooded terrorists who last week occupied the hamlet of Pacayccasa, in Ayacucho, sexually assaulted 10 young schoolgirls of the local Antonio Jose de Sucre School, according to what their parents reported to the authorities in Huanta and Ayacucho.

The unfortunate event, which took place in this faraway hamlet on Tuesday, 25 September, became known in Lima only today. It was reported by a committee of peasant parents of the girls, whose average age is 13, that after terrorizing the population of the village into submission, the 15 terrorists sexually assaulted the girls in one of the rooms of the school in front of teachers and schoolmates.

Peasants Maximo Mendoza, Abraham Quispe, and Mauro Cardenas, who arrived in Ayacucho reported that the terrorists, wearing ponchos, shoddy clothes, and hoods arrived at the hamlet in the morning in a pickup truck. After assaulting the minors and terrorizing the population for 3 hours, the terrorists fired shots into the air, exploded dynamite sticks at the main square, and threatened the hamlet residents with death if they voted in the elections slated for 1985. Finally, they boarded their pickup truck and departed for parts unknown.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BOLIVIA -- Lima, 22 Sep (AFP) -- Through the Andean group, Bolivia managed to exchange a surplus of 5,000 tons of corn and 5,000 tons of sorgum, worth $1.5 million, for agriculture machinery worth the same amount of money with Peru. The two countries also signed an agreement by which Peru will purchase 70,000 tons of corn and 50,000 tons of sorgum per year from Bolivia. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 22 Sep 84 PY]

POLITICAL PARTIES REJECT TRAVEL BAN ON ZUMARAN

PY031056 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1855 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 2 Oct (EFE) -- The four Uruguayan political parties have rejected the decision of the de facto government to prevent the departure of National or Blanco Party presidential candidate Alberto Saenz de Zumaran.

In solidarity with Zumaran and as a protest against the dictatorship, Sanguinetti [Colorado Party presidential candidate] also decided not to go, and only Liber Seregni went to the former Brazilian capital.

The National or Blanco Party board has rejected the military government's decision and stated that it is a new attack on the party, but warned that it will maintain its current political trend with a policy of sincerity and firmness.

Sanguinetti stated that norms must be reasonably implemented, and that when a court decision establishes a prohibition on leaving the country, it only seeks to prevent the person from escaping, thus avoiding possible consequences [of a court action]. This is not the case in this instance, Sanguinetti stated, because Zumaran is a public figure, a candidate for the presidency, who would not even have been absent more than 48 hours.

The leftist coalition Broad Front has also reacted strongly, stating that this event represents a threat to public peace because it complies with an act of intimidation which will be as useless as the previous attempts to prevent the people from freely expressing their sovereignty.

The Catholic Civic Union has also made public its displeasure over the decision of the de facto government.

However, Interior Minister Julio Cesar Rapela has stated that Zumaran, as a lawyer and candidate for the presidency, could not explain to the people the true reasons that prevented him from leaving the country. Rapela added that Zumaran is facing a trial, and that the Supreme Military Court must make the final decision on his sentence.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO BRAZIL, ECUADOR -- The government has appointed Manuel Lessa Marquez as Uruguayan ambassador to Brazil, and Alfredo Platas as ambassador to Ecuador. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 5 Sep 84 p 4 PY]

TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS -- In July 1984, the trade balance recorded a $141,398,000 surplus, which resulted from exports of $450,775.000 and imports of $319,377.000. [figures as published] In July 1983, the trade balance had registered a $160,894.000 surplus, resulting from exports of $513,488.000 and imports of $352,594.000. [Excerpt] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 15 Sep 84 p 8 PY]

DE LA MADRID POLITIKA INTERVIEW ON AREA CITED

PA031743 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Sep 84 pp 1, 11

[Text] Mexico does not want to accept the role of judging the political systems in Central America, but it would like to see independent and nationalist governments in the zone instead of governments dependent on military blocs, President De la Madrid has said. He said that in the case of Central America, the coin has been tossed into the air and we do not know on what side it will land: whether we are eventually going to have a peace agreement or if force, violence, intervention, aggression, and war will prevail.

During an interview, President De la Madrid with Aleksander Bakochevich, director of POLITIKA, Belgrade's most important newspaper, that the Contadora Group has drafted some basic documents on peace for the region, but that thus far the stage has not been reached for a solution to the problem in the near future. There is much hope, but there is also a lot of antagonism among some Latin American countries due to economic and social conditions, he said.

De la Madrid added that Mexico will continue to insist on commonsense to solve the problems of Latin America because violence and war will not lead to anything constructive and will serve no purpose for the Latin American countries and the American continent. De la Madrid explained that the current feeling among some Central American governments is of great unrest and that they are blaming this unrest on the East-West tension. He also suggested that Central American problems should not be linked to East-West problems, although such problems may influence the region. The conflicts in the zone should be solved through diplomatic negotiations and not by military interventions and wars because the risk is high, has serious repercussions for the world, and will affect us, De la Madrid indicated.

He stated that the current situation is favorable for international economic cooperation to solve the crisis and establish new relations in this respect, thereby promoting a substantial world economic change. De la Madrid said that one positive aspect of the economic crisis is that it has managed to bring the Latin American countries closer together. According to De la Madrid, the countries in the region must more actively cooperate among themselves by strengthening the economic integration process and promoting cooperation mechanisms in the fields of commerce, investigation, and technological exchange in order to face this critical moment.

In regard to the foreign debt, President De la Madrid said that the Mexicans are glad to see that the government has managed to organize the nation's payment conditions as an example for other countries with foreign debt problems. However, Mexico does not wish to be taken as an example because it knows that the economic, political, and social conditions are different in each country. "I do not think the Mexican economic strategy is worth exporting because, although it was right for Mexico, I do not think it will work for other countries," De la Madrid pointed out. President De la Madrid stated that the foreign debt of all developing countries should be restructured, especially the foreign debt of the Latin American countries.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OFFICIAL ON NORTH-SOUTH ISSUES

FL031332 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0135 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Ricardo Valero today said that the strategic security of the northern hemisphere nations should not continue to hinder the development of nations from the Southern Hemisphere. Valero today inaugurated the third Mexico-Argentine Joint Committee on Cultural and Educational Exchange meeting, which Argentine Education Minister Bernardo Sola [name and title as received] is attending, heading the Argentine

In his speech, Valero denied that the underdeveloped nations' hopes of uniting to face adversity reflected a collective defense action. He added that instead of this they wanted integration for convenience based on peace. Education Minister Sola made reference to Mexico's relevant efforts in the Central American peace process, and expressed his satisfaction with Mexico's support for Argentina during the conflict in the South Atlantic. The joint meeting will end Thursday, and its purpose is to strengthen cultural and educational relations between Mexico and Argentina.

CONSULAR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

FL032214 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0310 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Governments of Mexico and Bulgaria have signed a consular agreement to the benefit of both countries, the Foreign Relations Secretariat reported here today. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat added that the agreement was signed by Alfonso Rosenzweig Diaz for Mexico and Mariya Zakharieva for Bulgaria. The agreement was signed at the Foreign Secretariat.

PRC FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH BUSINESSMEN

FL040138 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0010 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 3 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian said today that the Government of China will offer financial facilities to Mexican businessmen to promote trade between the two nations. The Chinese minister met with Mexican businessmen headed by Jorge Chapa Salazar, president of the Business Coordinating Council, and Pablo Garcia Barbachano, president of the Mexican Business Council for International Affairs. Wang said two preferential funds had been established for the importation of Mexican articles and the exportation of semimanufactured and manufactured Chinese products, with preferential credit at 8.5 percent interest and short-, medium-, and long-term payments.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY WARNS OF CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR

FL031410 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0133 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Puebla, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Venezuelan Ambassador to Mexico Guido Groscoors today said that U.S. pressure on Central American nations to get them to refuse to sign the Contadora peace document could lead to a conflagration in that region. The diplomat, invited by students to the University of the Americas, spoke of Mexican-Venezuelan trade and of petroleum-exporting countries. He spoke of the need to create a new economic system, a subject now before the United Nations, to permit the establishment of better trade relations between industrialized and developing nations. He said that to achieve peace in Central America, foreign interests must cease to be involved in the conflict. We are not speaking only of U.S. advisers in El Salvador but also of Cuban advisers in Nicaragua, inasmuch as both groups are equally foreign, he said.

VENEZUELAN ECOLOGY MINISTER VISITS MEXICO CITY

FL031540 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2244 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Venezuelan Minister of Ecology and Environment Martin Guedes [title and name as received] arrived today in Mexico City to study Mexican advances in urban development and exchange information based on experience.

When interviewed at Mexico City International Airport, the official said Mexico had managed to define physical and population growth goals to make the Federal District a more inhabitable area. He stressed the fact that the city is one of the largest and most populated in the world, for which reason its progress in urban planning is an example.

Guides said that during his stay here, Guedes will meet with the mayor [regente], Ramon Aguierre Velazquez, and other authorities in the field.

NAVY CAPTURES U.S. FISHING BOAT, DETAINS CREW

PA031619 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 26 Sep 84 p 12

[Text] The Mexican Navy captured a U.S. fishing boat, as part of the permanent campaign to prevent the pillaging of sea resources, just off the Tamaulipas coast. In its hold the boat had 700 pounds of shrimp, with the heads removed, that had been caught illegally.

The boat is the Virginia Lynn with U.S. registration No 509891 and the skipper is Billy Elmo. Elmo, the other three crew members, and the boat were turned over to the corresponding authorities.

The Navy Secretariat reported through the Mexican Navy General Command that the boat was caught fishing illegally in our country's exclusive economic zone off the Tamaulipas coast. The member of the Mexican Coast Guard GH-05 Blanco caught the boat with five trawl nets and four seine nets in the water. They found 700 pounds of shrimp with the heads removed.

The boat and the crew were taken to Tampico, Tamaulipas, yesterday afternoon, and will be fined according to the offense.

Finally, the Navy Secretariat reported that there were no incidents during the detention and inspection of the boat. It also said that the watch in Mexican waters and the exclusive economic zone will continue.

U.S. REPORTEDLY 'HAMPERING' GDR COOPERATION

PA010232 Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 24 Sep 84 p 24

[Report by Gustavo Lomelin]

[Text] Berlin, GDR, 23 Sep -- Coproduction and trade exchange projects between Mexico and the GDR could be delayed or hampered due to U.S. pressure, in view of the increasingly wider options that socialist countries represent for developing countries.

Notwithstanding this, the GDR Government and the socialist community in general have decided to increase their economic, financial, and commercial aid substantially to countries such as Mexico that have formed, with their foreign policy, "a front" against the advance of U.S. imperialism.

For the GDR and the socialist peoples, Mexico is at the vanguard of Latin American countries, and is the only country in the region that has made its voice heard against the mounting attempts on the part of the Reagan administration to enforce U.S. hegemonic domain. Therefore, the CEMA member-countries decided to accept Mexico's invitation to hold the CEMA EXPO-84 fair from 9-23 November in Mexico City.

According to unofficial reports, socialist countries in general are willing to increase their economic support to Mexico whenever it is required or requested. By the same token, they expect more categorical and stronger statements supporting peoples in countries such as Nicaragua, who are struggling for their independence.

A Mexican delegation headed by Manuel Armendariz, director general of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute (IMCE), arrived in Berlin today to sign agreements and give continuity to the Mexican and GDR policies to strengthen all aspects of relations between the two countries.

It has been said that at a time when international relations are marked by economic deterioration for developing countries, two friendly countries with different socio-economic structures can talk, analyze new forms of cooperation, and achieve significant results in the subject of cooperation in the fields of trade, finance, industry, agriculture, science and technology, communications, transportation, and planning, among the most important ones.

However, there is fear that some of the projects agreed upon between Mexico and the GDR could be hampered or delayed due to U.S. pressures, as occurred with the Productora de Engrane y Reductores, S.A. (Proersa) joint enterprise. Regarding Proersa, the Mexican party decided that the prospects of economic growth for the next 6 years did not justify the installation of a new enterprise for the production of grain processors, and therefore liquidated the enterprise, based on a "friendly agreement."

Nonetheless, other projects agreed upon at the fifth meeting of the Joint Mexican-GDR Economic Cooperation Commission are still under way. These projects include the joint production of 80 to 100 horsepower farm tractors, the use of the HYL-111 technology for iron smelting process, as well as the production in Mexico of drilling equipment [taladros de columna], under an integration program to supply national as well as other markets.

In addition, there are also agreements in the fields of ports (shipyards); machinery and tools; energy; agricultural, agroindustrial, and fishing cooperation; transportation; and communications, as well as strengthening financial cooperation.

At present, all CEMA member-countries give priority to the intensification of economic development. Thus the multilateral cooperation has focused on problems such as the effective use of raw material, modern energy production methods, and the manufacturing of highly productive equipment.

The supply of raw materials and fuel, obtained to a large extent from their national reserves, plays an important role in the cooperation among CEMA member-countries. They mutually cover 95 percent of their demand for imported lumber, 94 percent of their demand for pit coal, and 70 percent of their demand for crude oil and iron.

Since 1950, the national income of the socialist countries that make up CEMA has increased nine times. The multifaceted cooperation between the CEMA member-countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam) ranges from the bottom of the seas to outer space.

The main advancements achieved through CEMA will be exhibited soon by the majority of the CEMA member-countries at the fair to be held in Mexico City. The sixth meeting of the Joint Mexican-GDR Economic Cooperation Commission which will be based on the agreements and projects agreed on at the previous meeting will also take place in Mexico City.

NORIEGA, ILLUECA ON FUTURE OF MILITARY SCHOOL

PA031630 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by Lisette Carrasco]

[Excerpts] While General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the National Defense Forces [FDN], told journalists in Chiriqui that "Fort Gulick will be named the Black Christ Military Training Center to honor the Christ of Portobelo," President Jorge Illueca told LA PRENSA that these installations will be used "in a way they can best benefit the country."

Without specifying the future of the School of the Americas, Illueca said that "President Ardito Barletta's administration will be responsible for assigning the budget funds and supporting the Armed Forces, who are now in charge of these installations." Noriega added that "the facilities of the Tomas Herrera Institute will be within his jurisdiction," since this is "a military secondary school."

In replying to a reporter who questioned him regarding the continuation of military courses for Latin American troops, General Noriega said that the creation of a "School of Military Science for National Development," in which U.S. and Latin American Armed Forces would participate, has been proposed, but clarified that "this will depend on whether the Torrijos-Carter treaties are not at stake." A top FDN officer told LA PRENSA that the total cost for furnishing the facilities is now under study. He added that the former School of the Americas operated on a $6 million budget.

FER-29 RAPS GOVERNMENT MILITARY SCHOOL MANEUVER

PA031800 Panama City YA in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 15

[Text] The Revolutionary Student Front, FER-29, has denounced the "maneuver by the current rulers aimed at keeping 'The School of the Americas' secretly functioning in Panama." According to a public statement issued by FER-29, a leftist student organization, at the last graduation ceremony of the School of the Americas, the Panamanian Government agreed "that the U.S. Army could continue to teach the military courses that the center offered." The statement continues by saying that these courses would be taught at a new center, the Pan-American Institute of Military Arts and Sciences, that could be located at any of the other military bases the United States has in Panama."

The FER-29 stresses that this undercover maneuver "is further proof of their surrender to the orders of Yankee imperialism." The statement also objects to the fact that the installations of the school "were handed over to the so-called Defense Forces" and demands that these installations be used for education and Panamanian youth.

In conclusion, they condemn the "betraying oligarchy who, through various means," are applying pressure for the school to remain open "using the pretext that its closure would increase the number of unemployed" when they, the oligarchs, are to blame for the "misery and unemployment" experienced by the Panamanian people.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ NOTE REJECTS NICARAGUAN PROTEST

PA031518 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Costa Rica has rejected Nicaraguan charges that it was the victim of an attack from El Valle on Saturday. This point must be discussed at the meeting of the border supervision and prevention commission. The Costa Rican foreign minister has sent a protest note to his Nicaraguan counterpart regarding the latest attack [words indistinct] the Nicaraguan request to halt the installation of a radio station in the northern region.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez sent a note to acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera this afternoon. Gutierrez stated that there is no physical evidence to show that an attack against Nicaragua was launched from El Valle in Costa Rican territory on Saturday, 29 September. Gutierrez also told Talavera that Hill 353 will be reinforced with a detachment of men who will be on guard to prevent the use of our territory in a way that would compromise the neutrality of the Monge administration. This decision falls within the Contadora Document's commitments that indicate that the governments of the region must undertake actions to guarantee that their borders will not be violated by groups that seek to destabilize neighboring governments. Foreign Minister Gutierrez added that this point must be raised at the next meeting of the supervision and prevention commission so that both sides can thoroughly discuss it.

In the protest note that Gutierrez sent to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Jose Leon Talavera, this afternoon he stated that the Sandinist mortar attack on the La Trocha area in Los Chiles on 27 September is very serious. This aggression against the national territory cannot be accepted, especially at a time when efforts are being made to find a solution to the Central American crisis and when Costa Rica seeks to be neutral on Nicaragua's internal conflict. In his note to Jose Leon Talavera, Gutierrez said that upon presenting a strong protest he requests an investigation so that those responsible will be punished and asks that the Sandinist Army refrain from carrying out such actions in the future.

Further Report

PA040352 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Marxist government is displaying a new line during this [word indistinct], and Daniel Ortega's statement before the UN General Assembly and the two most recent protest notes to the Costa Rican Government are evidence of this. Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez made this statement this morning, adding that when Costa Rica replies to those notes and statements it is not responding in the same [words indistinct]. In this regard, the Costa Rican Foreign Minister said:

[Begin Gutierrez recording -- in progress] ...On our part, this means a change in attitude. Obviously, we must defend Costa Rica's stand; we must clarify it and make it known whenever necessary. We have replied to Nicaragua's protests and charges. The president today asked me to write the Contadora Group to request an inspection of our border areas to prove that the Nicaraguan Government's cries of wolf (?against) Costa Rica are totally unfounded. I will work this afternoon on a letter to the Contadora Group countries in this regard.

As we stated in our protest note, we think the mixed commission must act immediately.

We have been discussing a possible meeting with the Nicaraguan Government, and we are now interested in holding that meeting this weekend, or maybe on Monday. Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina is now making contacts to try to determine the exact date of that meeting. I would not say that this is an aggressive request on our part. We only want to make it clear that all charges by Commander Ortega in his speech are totally unfounded, that no invasion of Nicaragua is being plotted to Costa Rica. We want to [words indistinct] at the United Nations where he said that troops were ready to invade Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory. We want the Contadora Group Mixed Commission to investigate and visit all the places that the Nicaraguan Government has (?branded) as training grounds for those troops to invade Nicaragua; we want the group to investigate this and determine what is going on. We are confident they will not find any troops of any nationality on Costa Rican territory preparing an invasion of Nicaragua. [end recording]

The foreign minister added: I imagine that in view of the failure of negotiations in Rio de Janeiro to involve the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board in the electoral process, the Sandinist government now wants to divert attention to other things in October.

Gutierrez said that the official document on our country's stand regarding the Contadora Document will be signed this afternoon. He also said that he will address the country tonight on a national radio and television network to explain Costa Rica's stand regarding the document for cooperation and peace in Central America. The foreign minister will leave for New York tomorrow to take part in the UN General Assembly, where he will outline our country's situation on 10 October.

GUTIERREZ SAYS CONTADORA DOCUMENT NEEDS CHANGES

PA040125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0034 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] San Jose, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said today that the Costa Rican Government will not sign the "Contadora Document" as is because changes are required on the subjects of verification and control.

Gutierrez made this statement after he met with President Luis Alberto Monge to analyze what the government's official position will be at the next meeting with the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela), to be held in Panama City on 15 October.

Gutierrez said that from the beginning "we have said that we will accept all the substantial commitments outlined in the document," because we see no obstacles to doing so. "However, we have never said that we will sign the document as it stands," he added.

Gutierrez said that Costa Rica is not only willing to comply with all the commitments specified in the draft proposed by the Contadora Group countries; it is already complying with all of them. "There is one substantial commitment sought by the Central American countries in the document that Costa Rica is not honoring at this very moment," Gutierrez concluded.

GUTIERREZ REPLIES TO D'ESCOTO ON VOA STATION

PA031528 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has told Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto that the installation of a radio station in northern Costa Rica is an act of unquestionable sovereignty. Thus, its operation cannot be prevented. The government's reply was issued in response to the note Foreign Minister D'Escoto sent to Foreign Minister Gutierrez on 25 September requesting that Gutierrez use his good offices so that the Voice of America station will not be installed in the country.

Gutierrez told the Nicaraguan foreign minister that the station [words indistinct]. In his explanation to D'Escoto, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said that if he prevented the installation of the station he would be acting unconstitutionally and would be exceeding his authority. The principles of freedom [words indistinct] of thought form part of the Costa Rican Constitution. The human rights established in the Contadora Document are also guaranteed. The Costa Rican foreign minister indicated that in a de jure state like Costa Rica in which freedom is the rule and not the exception, the [words indistinct] is absolutely normal.

GOVERNMENT REVERSES DECISION TO LEAVE NAMUCAR

PA032152 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Costa Rica has reversed its decision to withdraw from the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line, Namucar, but according to Public Works and Transport Minister Hernan Azofeifa Viquez, the decision is temporary.

The minister explained that the measure is intended to give the country until 31 December to determine if the restructuring of the shipping line does in fact take place. Otherwise, Costa Rica will definitely withdraw from Namucar. Azofeifa said that Costa Rica proposed the restructuring many months ago, but the proposal was not accepted until recently. The proposal calls for Namucar to sell its two high tonnage vessels and replace them with smaller vessels more in keeping with the line's real needs. The minister added that the ANSA report from Mexico did not accurately report this information.

The minister explained that the tonnage of Namucar's vessels is too high in proportion to the demands for the line's services in the region, which only amount to 20 percent of the total cargo. With the restructuring proposal, one of the vessels would be used to transport cargo and the other one would be used to transport the crude that Venezuela and Mexico supply to the area countries.

Azofeifa Viquez said that the Costa Rican Refinery [Recope] estimates that Costa Rica alone pays $5 million a year to transport crude. With this proposal, Costa Rica would eliminate that expense entirely and would not have to pay what Namucar is charging the country for unpaid capital and Costa Rica's contribution to the shipping line. [sentence as published]

To conclude, the minister made it clear that although Costa Rica decided to rejoin Namucar, it did so without making a commitment to pay the money that the line is demanding.

Azofeifa said that the decision to return is not final because it is contingent upon the actual restructuring of the line, something that was not made sufficiently clear in the Italian news agency ANSA's story datelined Mexico.

EL SALVADOR

FRG NEGOTIATES OFFICER, REBELS EXCHANGE

PA040135 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] Good afternoon, listeners of El Salvador's leading radio station; we have the following report. FRG officials and FMLN members, duly authorized by the Salvadoran Government, have negotiated the release of Army Captain Napoleon Medina Garay, who was wounded and captured in September 1983 when guerrilla forces attacked the Army's positions in the town of Nuevo Eden de San Juan, northern San Miguel Department, 85 km east of San Salvador.

The reports, provided by high military sources, revealed that the military officer was turned over to an FRG commission over the weekend in exchange for several FMLN prisoners, who were authorized to leave the country for medical treatment in FRG hospitals. The high military sources did not say how many wounded leftist members were authorized to leave the country in exchange for Captain Napoleon Medina Garay's release.

Rebel forces have insisted in their clandestine broadcasts through Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti that Garay was responsible for massacres of peasants in El Junquillo and El Mozote, for 2 years. El Salvador has been afflicted with political and military violence for the past 5 years. The rebel forces also said Garay belonged to the so-called death squads.

Military sources and members of the FRG negotiating commission refused to give further details about the matter; however, other Defense Ministry spokesmen, who (?withheld) their names and ranks within the Armed Forces, did confirm that officer Napoleon Medina Garay is receiving medical treatment at the military hospital in this capital.

ARMY HELICOPTER DOWNED NEAR CHALATENANGO

Schoolchildren Involved

PA032052 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2026 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Salvadoran guerrillas have shot down a Salvadoran Army helicopter that was transporting a group of schoolchildren near the city of Chalatenango in northern El Salvador, the city's mayor has reported. The mayor said that none of the children or crew members were killed as a result of the downing of the U.S. Huey-H1 helicopter, which crashed and subsequently caught fire approximately 2 km east of the city. The official was unable to say if the helicopter's occupants were seriously injured. Army spokesmen could not immediately confirm the incident. This is the first downing of an Army helicopter since February, when two Huey aircraft crashed after straying off course due to a fire [passage indistinct].

Helicopters play a major role in the fight against subversion in the war that leftist guerrillas and the Army have been waging for the past 5 years. The United States recently turned 10 more Huey-H1 helicopters over to the Salvadoran Armed Forces, making a total of 32 helicopters in service, military sources said, adding that they are expecting more, numbering between 10-15.

Administrative Mission

PA032359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2309 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- An Army officer, two cadets, and five soldiers were injured at noon today when a Salvadoran Air Force helicopter crashed south of the city of Chalatenango, military sources have reported.

The accident took place as the helicopter was conducting an administrative mission on the outskirts of Chalatenango, 72 km north of San Salvador, the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) reported this afternoon. The source said that the helicopter suffered some damage and that the eight wounded were taken to San Salvador's military hospital.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces have been conducting a large-scale counterinsurgency operation for more than a week in the northern Department of Chalatenango. Army sources maintain that so far seven guerrillas have been killed and a rebel hideout destroyed.

FMLN RADIO REPORTS RESULTS OF 30 SEP OPERATIONS

PA031624 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Our revolutionary forces continue hitting and defeating the puppet Army forces in the country's eastern region.

On Sunday, 30 September, guerrilla units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] clashed with troops of the Negroponte Battalion which the regime calls the Arce Battalion. The clash took place in the areas of Los Chorres and Bolivar, San Agustin municipality, Usulutan Department. In this clash we inflicted eight casualties on the regime's forces. We suffered no casualties.

At 1630 on 30 September, BRAZ units took control of a section of the Coastal Highway in the area of the La Concordia farm and engaged in combat with a patrol force of the genocidal National Guard headquartered in Jiquilisco. Our forces killed two National Guardsmen and left the area without any difficulty.

At 0800 on 30 September, BRAZ guerrilla units clashed with troops of the Cazadores Battalion in the town of San Agustin, Usulutan Department. The enemy troops suffered three wounded.

At 0900, BRAZ units ambushed a Cazadores Battalion unit moving on foot in the town of San Francisco Javier. Our forces inflicted three casualties on the enemy. We had no problems.

On Sunday and Monday alone we inflicted 19 casualties on the Army troops in the Usulutan region. Guerrilla activities there have been increased to wear down the troops that go against the trend of history, the troops of the oligarchy.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE BELIZE'S INDEPENDENCE

FL031638 Bridgetown CANA in English 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, Oct 3, (CANA-REUTER) -- Guatemala has said it is holding informal talks about Belize but has repeated that it does not recognise the former British colony's independence. Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade told the United Nations General Assembly yesterday that throughout 1984 exploratory gatherings were being held with the participation of Britain and Belize.

Their aim, he said, was to try to find a just and honourable solution such as would satisfy and safeguard the rights and legitimate interests of the parties concerned. The Government of Guatemala reiterates its firm determination and readiness to go on with these negotiations in a broad-minded and understanding spirit and hopes for a similar attitude from the other side.

But, he said, Guatemala reserved its rights concerning Belize, and consequently does not recognise the independence granted unilaterally by the United Kingdom. Belize became independent in 1981 but Guatemala claims much of the country's territory.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS REPORT ON MISSING, KIDNAPPED

PA032114 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 29 Sep 84 p 12

[Text] The Human Rights Commission of Guatemala [Comision de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala -- CDHG] and the Guatemalan Committee for Justice and Peace [Comite para Justicia y Paz de Guatemala -- CJPG] have charged that thus far this year more than 500 people are missing or have been the victims of political kidnappings in that country "in open violation of current laws and international norms on human rights as a result of the application of the national security policy."

The CDHG disclosed that in the past 4 years at least 25,000 people have been killed in the rural areas of the zones in conflict. It added that the fact that the president of Guatemala's judicial organization has admitted that there are 100,000 orphans in the areas in conflict confirms the policy of mass murders carried out by the military government.

According to the CJPG it is normal to see lines of relatives of missing people at hospital morgues, funeral homes, or cemeteries trying to identify their loved ones among hundreds of bodies that are found along the roadside, in ditches, or in secret graves. The committee explained that the arrest-disappearance tactic has been used by the government's security forces based on already established plans that stem from psychological, anthropological, and cultural studies of Guatemalan society.

BODIES OF 10 PEASANTS FOUND IN SECRET GRAVE

PA040423 Paris AFP in English 0412 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala City, Oct 4 (AFP) -- The bodies of 10 peasants bearing signs of torture and bullet wounds were found Wednesday in a secret burial ground near Rio Bravo in Suchitepequez Province, southeastern Guatemala, an informed source said here. The source said none of the victims, who appeared to be Indians and who were bound hand and foot, had yet been identified.

The date of the massacre and those responsible for it were still unknown, the source. [sentence as received]

Numerous human rights violations, including murder, torture and "disappearances" have previously been blamed on government forces waging a war against guerrillas.

Last December, the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution expressing concern at massive human rights violations in the Central American nation, including what it said was the widespread repression, killing and massive displacement of rural and indigenous populations.

HONDURAS

SECRETARY ON NEED FOR CONTADORA DOCUMENT CHANGES

PA040008 Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica will propose "some operative adjustments" to the Contadora agreement which will delay the signing of the document now scheduled for 15 October, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said today.

This new position, contrary to that of the Contadora Group, which considers the agreement a final document, concurs with the viewpoint of the United States, according to whom "the agreement is not complete." U.S. officials said on Monday that the agreement "is inadequate and must be revised" and that it is "unacceptable" for the U.S. allies in the region.

The Contadora Group's foreign ministers -- Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela -- said last week that the Central American countries had publicly accepted the agreement and felt "encouraged" because it would be signed on 15 October, as planned.

Nevertheless, the Honduran foreign secretary said that following the proposal that they will submit to the Contadora Group that date will mark the start of a special stage for those "operative adjustments."

Paz Barnica said that "reliable mechanisms must be established for international verification and control of the actual election processes that will allow for an objective observation of the expression of the popular will." Paz Barnica said that "political control mechanisms must be established," referring to the need to supervise the elections announced by the Nicaraguan Government for 4 November. He added that "schedules must also be established for the reduction of arms, soldiers, and foreign advisers."

Paz said that the foreign ministers of Contadora, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and El Salvador agreed on this position during a joint meeting with their counterparts of the EEC last week in Costa Rica. Paz Barnica emphasized that "the other Central American countries, except Nicaragua, are prepared to sign the agreement, but to sign it so that its commitments will be complied with." He questioned Nicaragua's affirmation that it is prepared to sign it "immediately," while "concurrently stating that it is prepared to continue arming itself."

Honduras, he added, would support "a regional program to stop an arms buildup." On the question of whether his government would approve of the withdrawal of U.S. troops, he said that "the U.S. military presence in Honduras has decreased," affirming that at the present time there are approximately 700 soldiers" stationed at the Palmerola base in the center of the country.

The foreign secretary said that "Honduras was the first country to issue an official statement expressing a commitment to assume our responsibility in the Contadora negotiating process."

Finally, Paz Barnica reaffirmed that Contadora "is the most appropriate alternative to solve the Central American crisis," but that it is up to the countries of the area "to assume the responsibility for a peaceful solution."

PAZ BARNICA SEES 'ATMOSPHERE OF VIOLENCE'

PA031617 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2148 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] At a press conference held today, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that there is no war in Central America; instead there is an atmosphere of violence and internal conflicts that are very serious.

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] It is generally said that there is a war going on in this part of the world and that this war must be stopped. I do not believe that there is a war in Central America. There is no war between Honduras and Nicaragua. There is no war between El Salvador and Honduras. There is no war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. What we do have is an atmosphere of violence and internal conflicts that is very serious. This is occurring precisely in the three countries that are Honduras' neighbors. A very serious internal conflict is under way in El Salvador. In Guatemala, they have had widespread violence for the past 30 years. Nicaragua has an armed and political conflict that is very serious.

The meeting between Europe and Central America in San Jose took on a political dimension because Western Europe, that is democratic Europe, recognized that democratic systems must prevail in Central America. A democracy that stems from free elections must be strengthened and perfected in Central America. The 12 European foreign ministers unanimously agreed on this.

I also want to stress that the communique signed by all those who participated in the meeting recognizes the fundamentals that the constitutional and democratic government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova has maintained as its foreign policy norm. In this regard, it was said that an overall regional solution must be attained for the Central American crisis. This is stated in the communique, as you already know, issued in San Jose on 29 September. [end recording]

PAZ BARNICA CITES MONGE ON COSTA RICAN SUPPORT

PA031634 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 2201 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has told journalists that the Costa Rican Government is a staunch supporter of the Honduran Government because Honduras is governed democratically.

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] President Luis Alberto Monge told me in the presence of European foreign ministers, Costa Rican Vice President Armando Arauz, and former Costa Rican President Mario Echandi that Honduras has made significant efforts toward regional peace and that the Costa Rican Government firmly supports Honduras' democratic government. President Monge told me:

I support President Roberto Suazo Cordova because he is the leader of a democratically governed country and because he was freely elected by the Honduran people.

President Monge added that both Costa Rica and Honduras have been the victims of misinformation campaigns waged by interested parties in various nations and that, on several occasions and during his trip to several European countries, he took upon himself the task of refuting these false ideas about Honduran democracy and Costa Rica's exemplary democracy.

I also attribute special significance to the debates dealing with economic cooperation. There were three stages in Costa Rica: the opening stage, the plenary session to discuss the meeting's political implications and the Central American situation, and the discussion of economic cooperation.

After we reached our final conclusions, the 21 participating foreign ministers issued a joint communique.

I had the opportunity to make declarations during both the political and economic discussions and stressed Honduras' stance on the Contadora Group's peace efforts, the strengthening of democracy, the establishment of proper defense mechanisms for the region's countries, and cooperation for economic and social development.

I also underlined the fact that Honduras is willing to continue participating in a process of economic integration. This process would have to be restructured because the circumstances that gave rise to economic integration, that is, the CACM, during the fifties have changed significantly. [end recording]

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA031920 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1826 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] La Paz (Honduras), 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived in this city today at 11:30 (1730 GMT) for an official visit to Honduras which is to last several hours.

Duarte arrived at the Honduran Air Force Base in Palmerola (also in the central zone), Comayagua, and then traveled by helicopter to La Paz. At the heliport in La Paz, he was greeted by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and several members of his cabinet; General Walter Lopez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and Colonel Efrain Gonzalez, chief of the joint staff.

Duarte and Suazo Cordova will talk for a few hours at the Honduran president's home in downtown La Paz. It has been reported that the presidents' agenda will be open, but that there are three topics that they are obliged to discuss: borders, refugees, and the training of Salvadoran troops on Honduran territory.

Duarte will hold a press conference late in the afternoon, shortly before he leaves for San Salvador. After a group meeting with their top officials, the two presidents will meet privately, have lunch, and later participate in an inaugural ceremony at a children's center. Duarte is expected to issue a joint communique with Suazo Cordova and the two foreign ministers are expected to do likewise.

Holds Press Conference

PA032244 Tegucigalpa Voz de Hondruas Network in Spanish 2049 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte press conference in La Paz, -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Duarte] ...We have completed training of the last contingent of soldiers who came. Today the Salvadoran defense minister and I thanked the president of the Republic for having invited us to send these troops here for training. We thanked Honduras, and we have thanked other countries that have given us the opportunity to send our soldiers to their lands. We have our own training centers in El Salvador, and we appreciate all the cooperation given us. That is what we talked about. We respect and will continue to respect the positions of other states. We appreciate the gestures [words indistinct].

[Question] Will more Salvadoran troops come to Honduras for training?

[Duarte] That depends on whether the school will serve Central American countries. That is not up to us but to the Honduran Government.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation?

[Duarte] The principles and concepts, that is to say, the 21 points of the Contadora Document, are very good. Now it is necessary that the mechanisms to execute the plan be realistic. We have presented some observations to this effect so that the document does not remain merely a piece of paper that is signed but which reaps no benefits for peace in Central America, the objective we all strive for. We want to sign it, but we wish to sign a document that effectively guarantees peace to Central America. This is the thrust of the observations we will submit in accordance with the schedule, which sets 15 October as the date on which all countries must provide their observations. Our observations will be simple. They deal with the guarantees that Salvadorans need in the sense that the guerrillas who have been destablizing El Salvador through Nicaragua will not receive assistance, guarantees for peace in Central America in a climate of balance and security, and guarantees that there will be peace, tranquillity, democracy and freedom in the Central American countries that aspire to live in freedom. These are the basic guarantees that we talk about. Control and supervision are necessary for them to exist. We want these points to be included in the peace document. If these documents [as heard] are included in the Contadora Group's final agree are included as a fundamental element of this agreement then we are willing to accept it and sign it.

[Question] Will El Salvador and Honduras reach a border settlement before the deadline established in the 1979 peace agreement?

[Duarte] In the joint declaration we express our satisfaction with the efforts carried out by the peace commission made up by the two countries which met recently. Our presence here gives political support to that process and should expedite it. We would like the problem to be resolved today or tomorrow. But procedures must be followed and we hope the settlement will be concluded as soon as possible.

[Question indistinct -- in English]

[Duarte -- in English] The Contadora Group's effort will [words indistinct]. We believe that the 21 points are a good basic idea in order to get peace in Central America. The effort made by the Contadora Group countries in presenting the mechanisms to carry out 21 points is getting better all the time. However, there are four important items that have to be fulfilled in order to make sure that the Contadora act will be workable for the benefit of this peace. We are eager to sign a document that will be effective in obtaining peace. We will not sign just for signing. We will not sign if at the present moment everybody will go home and that's the end of it. We want to make sure that the Contadora concept will be there to assure everybody freedom, liberty, democracy, and security. This is what we ask.

Joint Communique Issued

PA032159 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2041 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Durate and President Roberto Suazo Cordova joint communique issued in La Paz on 3 October; read by Presidential Information and Press Secretary Antonio Mazariegos -- live]

[Text] In the city of La Paz, La Paz Department, on 3 October 1984, the birthday anniversary of the paladin of the Central American union, General Francisco Morazan, the presidents of the Republics of Honduras and El Salvador, Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova and engineer Jose Napoleon Durate, met and held a frank and fraternal exchange of views regarding various topics of common and regional interest which have a bearing on peace and cooperation. At the conclusion of their meeting, the two president agreed to issue the following joint communique:

1. The Honduran president stated his pleasure on the visit by President Duarte and his distinguished delegation.

2. The two presidents reviewed the current Central American situation and specifically discussed the efforts being exerted by their two governments within the Contadora Group to achieve a negotiated solution to the regional crisis. They agreed on the need to continue exerting themselves in these peace-seeking efforts.

3. The two presidents were pleased to receive the reports presented by their respective foreign ministers regarding the conference in San Jose of 28-29 September with the participation of the foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain, Portugal, the Contadora Group, and Central America. They expressed their confidence that the start of this political and economic dialogue between the two regions will bear its best fruit in due time, contributing to creating the appropriate conditions for Central America's economic and social development and its stability and democratization.

4. The two presidents analyzed the results of the last meeting of the Honduran-Salvadoran Joint Border Commission and praised the climate which prevails at the negotiations, agreeing on the need to step up the commission's work, especially regarding delimitation and demarcation in accordance with what is established in the general peace treaty and the decided political support of the two governments. The two presidents also asserted that a prompt solution to the problems which still exist between their two states, in addition to being for their mutual interest and benefit, will represent a highly important contribution to strengthening peace and security in Central America.

5. The two presidents discussed the Salvadoran refugees' situation in Honduras and decided to continue to hold meetings at political and technical levels regarding their repatriation, according to international norms on the matter and in collaboration with specialized international organizations, with a highly humanitarian spirit and in friendly cooperation.

6. The two presidents examined their bilateral commercial relations and agreed on the need to strengthen trade for mutual benefit. Consequently, they agreed on the need to convoke a meeting between the production sectors of the two countries.

7. The presiddnt of the Republic of El Salvador explained to his Honduran counterpart the results of his recent official visit to Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama and his government's positive achievements in the process of consolidating and developing democracy in his country. President Suazo Cordova welcomed the report presented by his Salvadoran counterpart.

8. Finally, the president of the Republic of El Salvador thanked his Honduran counterpart for the warm reception given him and his delegation, underscoring his gratitutde because such a friendly meeting was held in the Honduran president's home town.

[Signed] Jose Napoleon Duarte, President of El Salvador, and Roberto Suazo Cordova, President of Honduras

OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. TO INSTALL RADIO STATION

PA032111 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2001 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 2 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- A high-level official of the Honduran Government said today that the United States is installing a shortwave radio station in the northern part of the country to monitor messages between leftist guerrilla groups in El Salvador.

The official, who asked to remain anonymous, added that the station is being installed in Macala, 20 km north of the Salvadoran border and near Honduras' northern coast. [as received] He also said that the station would begin operating in a few weeks. The officer also stated that the monitoring station's primary goal is to determine the guerrillas' supply sources. A U.S. Embassy spokesman stated that he is not authorized to comment on intelligence affairs.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SEEKS SOLIDARITY FROM NONALIGNED

PA032037 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] After addressing the UN General Assembly in New York, Commader Ortega attended a meeting of Nonaligned Movement ministers and urged the Third World and the Latin American continent to jointly express a more active solidarity to prevent a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

[Begin Ortega recording] Nicaragua demands a more active solidarity from the international community, and we must especially direct this demand to this movement, our movement. This solidarity must be more politically active to move the United States into supporting a negotiated political solution, and into supporting the only possibility that has been created to face the crisis: the Contadora Document. Our goal is to have the United States support the Contadora Document without conditions or objections. [end recording]

RAMIREZ ASKS AMERICANS TO PREVENT U.S. INTERVENTION

PA032134 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] At the same time that Nicaragua is defeating the counterrevolutionary aggression that is armed and financed by the CIA it is showing its desire for peace by announcing its willingness to sign the Contadora Document. However, in the face of its failure to destroy the revolution, the Reagan administration intensifies its policy of terror against my country, FSLN vice presidential candidate Sergio Ramirez stated.

Ramirez, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, warned that if the Contadora Group's efforts fail "we must prepare for the worst."

His words were addressed to approximately 200 U.S. doctors and health specialists who are participating in the fourth national scientific meeting and the second Nicaraguan-U.S. medical sciences colloquium.

At the Neisy Rios UCA [Central American University] Auditorium, Sergio asked North Americans of goodwill to make efforts, along with Nicaragua, to prevent the intervention of U.S. soldiers in Nicaragua once Reagan is reelected and sees that all other doors are closed to his desire to destroy Nicaragua.

"That tragic error would cost a great deal of our people's blood, but it would also be disastrous for Americans," he said. He stressed that Nicaragua is carrying out an internal revolution and that it will never deal the first blow against any country. "We are a peaceful people who have had to take up arms to defend their sovereignty." He said that the aggression that Nicaragua is suffering is disproportionate: "We are a weak and poor country that is forced to confront this war against a powerful country like the United States."

Ortega said that Nicaragua's idea of peace is based "on a mutual acceptance of different political systems." If the U.S. idea of peace is based on the imposition of a political system that favors its own interests and does not respect our ideas, "the achievement of peace will never be possible."

Nicaragua is not discussing any idea of hegemony or sphere of influence with the United States but the idea of having secure borders and relations of mutual respect. He stressed the work that U.S. doctors, actors, clergymen, workers, and politicians, who have visited Nicaragua since the revolutionary victory, have done to help the Nicaraguan people. Ortega compared this work to the destruction done by other North Americans, such as the two CIA mercenaries who died when they were carrying out an air attack against the Nicaraguan people.

"For each mercenary hired by the CIA, we want thousands of North Americans of goodwill in Nicaragua," he said. He invited them to become the pioneers of North Americans who come to this poor country to leave their technical and scientific experiences and who receive the opportunity to freely develop humanitarian values.

CDN LEADER REY VIEWS FAILURE OF RIO TALKS

PA032307 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CND] held a press conference this morning in Managua to voice its position on the failure of negotiations with the Sandinists in Rio de Janeiro. It also revealed the contents of a telegram sent by the Socialist International [SI] president to Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and presidential candidate Arturo Cruz.

"Impact News" met with Asucena Rey, vice president of the Social Christian Party, who summarized the report offered by the opposition parties in that press conference.

[Begin recording] [Rey] Taking advantage of this press conference, the CDN wanted to (?report) to the Nicaraguan people on our delegation's [word indistinct] in Brazil, because internal reports are being issued by [words indistinct] of Commander Bayardo Arce that are totally untrue.

We learned about a statement by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who reported to the SI leadership that it was clear that the CDN position had been totally flexible, that it had not presented new proposals.

Since the talks began, the CDN lost all [words indistinct] possibilities to reach an agreement.

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez tried to convey that as a result of a break in FSLN talks in Brazil due to the [word indistinct] of Commander Arce, they [not further identified] pointed out that they were almost sure that the FSLN's decision was to not finalize any agreement.

We are not surprised at the FSLN's unilateral and arrogant stand because the FSLN has broken [words indistinct] with different democratic groups of our country whenever it wanted to.

However, this new incident in Brazil must make all CDN member-groups learn from this new FSLN break in talks and establish maximum guarantees. Moreover, the FSLN has not carried out the original plan presented before the OAS, Carlos Andres Perez, and the Andean Pact. Neither did they carry out plans presented at national discussion forums in 1981. The FSLN has clearly and directly expressed its lack of political will to reach peaceful agreements to solve the serious problems that we are experiencing in Nicaragua.

[Unidentified reporter] Mrs Rey, I understand SI President Willy Brandt sent a telegram to Daniel Ortega and Arturo Cruz. Do you have the text of that telegram? If so, could you read it to our listeners?

[Rey] With great pleasure, the telegram reads as follows:

After long talks involving the FSLN, CDN, and SI, a significant agreement was reached regarding work toward an agreement that would facilitate the participation of all democratic forces in the elections. This draft agreement is fully supported by the SI as expressed in the document's text itself. (I call on you) through this urgent and cordial letter, not to surrender what has been achieved together. Quite the contrary, talks should resume as soon as possible to achieve a formal agreement for the sake of the peace and welfare of the Nicaraguan people.

The telegram is signed by Willy Brandt, SI President, and is dated 2 October 1984.

[Reporter] Mrs Rey, is the CDN willing to continue talks with the FSLN despite this incident in Rio de Janeiro?

[Rey] The CDN has always maintained its willingness to [word indistinct], the CDN believes that a dialogue is the only civic and political means to achieve peace in our country and to cooperate in achieving peace in the Central American region. We have no objection to a dialogue; however, there would be greater demands regarding guarantees.

[Reporter] Mrs Rey, the Supreme Electoral Council of Nicaragua [CSE] will hand down a decision this afternoon on a postponement that you [words indistinct]. Do you take it for granted that the CSE decision will be negative?

[Rey] The CSE is meeting today, and I do not know what its decision will be. But I do want to take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate that [words indistinct] what the CSE is saying about the extensions given to us involve, for example, a period of 4 hours on 25 July and 24 hours in August. That does not take into account that the CDN organizations and political groups have on neither occasion enjoyed the guarantees that have been demanded since the FSLN began to move away from the original government plan. It is not a matter of giving us extensions, but granting us the freedoms to which we are entitled. [end recording]

CSE REJECTS EXTENSION OF REGISTRATION PERIOD

PA032029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2007 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] today rejected extending the period for candidate registration as requested by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN). The highest electoral body reaffirmed that the registration of candidates for the 4 November general elections definitely closed on 1 October. The CDN, the only opposition alliance that remains outside the electoral process, has asked, hours before the deadline expired, for an extension while it negotiated its participation in the elections with the FSLN. The talks between the FSLN and the CDN were broken off yesterday in Rio de Janiero.

COMMANDER TORRES ON AGGRESSION, DEFENSE STRENGTH

PA282318 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government seeks to seriously interfere in the Nicaraguan electoral process. Thus, it has deployed thousands of former Somozist guardsmen against our territory. This has made the military situation increasingly difficult. With these words, Guerrilla and Brigade Commander Hugo Torres analyzed our country's current military situation, adding that all this should be viewed within the context of the current political situation and U.S. contradictions intended to wage a large-scale war in Central America.

Torres, chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] Political Directorate, also commented on the important role of women in the struggle against imperialism. He sent warm greetings to them on the eve of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women [Amnlae]. Here is Torres' statement:

[Begin recording, in progress] [Torres] ...As has already been denounced. It is difficult because in recent weeks the U.S. Government has deployed thousands of criminal Somozist guardsmen against our territory in an effort to seriously interfere in the electoral process, and, more specifically, in the 4 November elections. The military situation should not be viewed outside the context of the political situation or the current contradictions that, at the will of the United States, continue to make the military element prevail alongside the possibility of waging a large-scale war in Central America. The current military aggression launched by the CIA, using criminal guardsmen as its instrument, is merely an expression of the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua and Central America. This contradicts Contadora's interests and the search for peace in Central America, for which our peoples yearn.

[Unidentified reporter] In view of all this, what is the EPS position?

[Torres] The EPS has been accumulating a lot of experience in these 5 years of struggle. If this is added to our experience as guerrillas and to the insurrectional experience, from which we emerged as an army, we think these experiences have been reflected in the blows dealt to the counterrevolutionary forces by our troops, our Battalions for Unconventional Warfare, and our heroic Sandinist People's Militias [MPS] which has led to the undoing of all the plans launched by the U.S. Government against our revolution thus far.

In addition, the Army, as the institution charged with defending the homeland, has taken very serious steps toward organizing the country for war and for the total defense of its territory, its citizens, its values, its integrity, and its sovereignty. At this point our entire people are involved in some way in this gigantic organization of the people for their own defense and the war that they would have to wage if the United States were to launch a direct aggression against our homeland. We have organized the civil defense units, and the citizens are organized in the various combat units in the MPS. Others are in the reserve units and thousands of youths have been asked to serve their Patriotic Military Service. All of this, along with the regular and permanent EPS troops and the Interior Ministry's officers and combatants constitute a powerful force that the imperialist Yankee enemy will have to confront if it launches a direct aggression against our homeland. [end recording]

ANTI-SANDINISTS ATTACK STATE PRODUCTION UNIT

PA032046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that 200 anti-Sandinists today attacked a state production until near Esteli, 140 km north of Managua, and destroyed three tobacco storerooms and kidnapped three peasants. The rebels caused "great damage" to the Campo Azul production unit, located 20 km east of Esteli, a city of 40,000 and one of the most important in northern Nicaragua. Another production unit was destroyed yesterday near the community of La Concordia, Jinotega Department, 200 km north of Managua, the report notes without giving further details. The anti-Sandinist actions seem to coincide with insistent Nicaraguan Government charges of an "imminent contra" military escalation aimed at attacking and occupying important towns in the region. Sources from the [words indistinct] during the past 4 days in the northern Departments of Jinotega, Matagalpa, and Zelaya. The sources acknowledged the death of four soldiers and said that four others were wounded in the clashes.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR 'REAGAN TRIAL' IN BRUSSELS

PA030027 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal left for Brussels yesterday to participate in the debates of the People's Tribunal. This international forum will try North American President Ronald Reagan for his actions against the Nicaraguan people's economy and political sovereignty.

CASTRO, BURKINA FASO'S SANKARA ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA030344 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Cuba and Burkina Faso have blamed Washington for the prevailing tense world situation and threats of new areas of confrontation and reaffirmed the urgent need to stop the arms race and struggle for peace. A joint communique signed following the visit to Cuba by Thomas Sankara, top ranking Burkinabe leader, also expresses the solidarity of the two countries with the Nicaraguan revolution and calls for a negotiated solution to the conflict experienced by the Salvadoran people because of U.S. intervention in that Central American nation.

The Cuban and Burkinabe leaders expressed their support for the just struggle of the Puerto Rican people for their independence and condemned the United States' brutal military aggression against Grenada.

Regarding the African situation, the two countries called for respect for the independence of Namibia in accordance with the UN resolution and condemned the imperialists' attempts to link the sovereignty of that country with the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola.

Cuba and Burkina Faso reiterated their support for the struggle of the Western Saharan people against Moroccan occupation and condemned Israel's aggressive actions in the Middle East. They also expressed their support for the Palestinian people.

The two countries are pleased with the strengthening of their bilateral ties and have underscored the importance of the agreements signed during the first session of the intergovernmental mixed commission for cooperation held in Cuba in June.

CASTRO MESSAGE CONGRATULATES GREEK COMMUNIST

FL031914 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Commander in chief Fidel Castro has sent a message of congratulations to Khariloaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece, upon his receipt of the Order of Lenin, The honor was conferred on Florakis in Moscow by Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the PCSU.

USSR'S KUDRYAVTSEV VISITS COMMUNICATIONS AREAS

FL031730 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] USSR First Deputy Minister of Communications Gennadiy Kudryavtsev has visited communications installations in Havana Province. The visitor and the accompanying delegation were accompanied by Cuban Minister of Communications Pedro Guelmes and party First Secretary in Havana Province Luis Alvarez de la Nuez.

Among the installations visited were the Caribe ground station, the Titan project, and Transmission Center No 2, in which the USSR Government leader took an interest in the progress of the joint Cuban-Soviet project.

ZAMBIA'S GOMA MEETS CARLOS REFAEL RODRIGUEZ

FL031148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lameck Goma and the delegation accompanying him on his visit to Cuba.

During the meeting, a complete detailed analysis was made of the present African situation, and especially of the independence of Namibia, the struggle of the Angolan people, and the aggressive actions of the South African Government against these peoples and others in the area.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez gave the visitors an explanation of the situation in Central America and the possibilities of success of the attempts to find a political solution that satisfies the legitimate aspirations of the people in the area.

Meets Montane

FL031944 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Zambia's Foreign Minister Lameck H. Goma and his delegation have visited Havana's museum, where they received a broad explanation of the history of the Cuban people's struggle.

Later, the Zambian delegation went to the Central Committee offices to meet with various party and government officials.

Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo member and Secretariat member of the Central Committee, also met yesterday with the Zambian delegation which is headed by Goma. In attendance at the meeting representing Cuba were Jose Viera, Giraldo Mazola, and Neuris Vernier, all vice foreign ministers and section chiefs of the Central Committee's general department of foreign relations.

At the meeting, both Montane Oropesa and Goma emphasized the fraternal ties which exist between Zambia and Cuba, and discussed world issues of interest to the two parties.

CARIBBEAN SOCIAL-CULTURAL MEETINGS CONCLUDE

FL031644 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The analysis and discussion meeting on the final agreements resulting from the Caribbean social-cultural investigative programs forum will be held this afternoon at the Casa de las Americas. The meetings have been taking place since 1 October, and experts from various countries in the region have participated. The concluding report will be delivered by Professor Itiana Susy Castor at the meeting.

MALMIERCA ADDRESSES UN ON CENTRAL AMERICA, AFRICA

FL032030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (AFP) -- At the UN today, Cuba supported Nicaraguan accusations against the United States and said the stage is set for another interventionist adventure in Central America.

Twenty-four hours after Sandinist leader Daniel Ortega accused the United States [passage indistinct] after 15 October. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca told the General Assembly that everything is ready for a U.S. military invasion of Nicaragua.

The military commanders are just waiting for the political decision to invade, said Malmierca. The U.S. Administration [words indistinct] these accusations as obviously absurd and senseless.

The Cuban foreign minister said the danger that the Central American conflict would spread is increasing, despite the Salvadoran rebels' and the Sandinists' repeated demonstrations of willingness to hold dialogue.

Malmierca said: The real problem in Nicaragua and El Salvador is being caused by U.S. interference and a true and permanent solution is not possible without the establishment of mutual compromises with participation by the United States.

Cuba also reiterated its support of the measures Nicaragua is taking and Cuba will support the agreements Nicaragua signs. With that statement, Cuba implicitly announced its support of the revised Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, prepared by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia), which, up to now, only Nicaragua has accepted without reservation.

The United States and the other Central American countries have expressed dissatisfaction with insufficiencies in the document, particularly the absence of verification mechanisms.

Regarding southern Africa, Malmierca reiterated Cuba's willingness to seek a political solution to the problem of independence for Namibia which includes UN Security Council Resolution No 435, which calls for ending foreign aid to armed organizations that fight against the recognized Government of Angola and ending all acts of aggression or threats against Angola, including the withdrawal of South African troops.

Malmierca rejected what he termed the political backmail of the linkage established by Pretoria and Washington between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the independence of Namibia.

The Cuban official concluded that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is possible under the conditions that Security Council Resolution No 435 (which stipulates the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia, followed by UN-supervised elections) be strictly applied and that international guarantees be given regarding Angola's sovereignty.

LEZCANO REPORTS ON GENEVA MEETING, PROPOSAL

FL031906 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Jorge Lezcano Perez, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], has arrived in Cuba after attending the 72d Interparliamentary Conference held in Geneva 24-29 September. He headed the Cuban delegation to this international forum.

Lezcano Perez, who is also a Central Committee member, condemned at the conference the unjust exchange system which exists between nations with market economies and those of the Third World.

He emphasized that one of the successes of the meeting had been the resolution on Central America, one of the proposals approved by the Latin American group, which was later officially introduced by Nicaragua and all the Contadora Group member countries, whose parliament members attended the meeting.

The resolution was passed by 816 votes, an event which Lezcano Perez said had not occurred at a meeting of this type. The resolution was the conference's official topic of discussion.

CROATIAN PREMIER DISCUSSES TRADE WITH CABRISAS

LD032035 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Zagreb, October 3 (TANJUG) -- Cuba has indicated the possibility of the Yugoslav oil industry "INA" of Zagreb participating in the construction of tanker port and oil base in Cuba.

In a talk Republic Premier of Croatia Ante Markovic had with Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas today in Zagreb both sides stressed the to date successful economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba.

A shared interest was also stated in further development of trade, particularly Yugoslavia's participation in development of the pharmaceuticals industry in Cuba.

The possibility was also stressed for bigger imports of coffee, tropical fruit, sugar and tobacco from Cuba, while Yugoslav producers would participate in building refrigerator and other facilities in Cuba.

In 1983 Yugoslav exports to Cuba totalled some 12.8 million dollars. Croatia's participation in the overall exports to Cuba exceeded 37 percent. In the same period Yugoslav imports from Cuba totaled some 4.3 million dollars.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SLOVAKIA

FL032110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Slovakia's minister of industry and Cuba's minister of basic industry today signed a cooperation protocol at the Cuban Consulate General in Bratislava. The document calls for broad exchanges between the two organizations and includes the preparation of courses to raise the qualifications of leadership cadres and the training of Cuban workers in the Slovak Socialist Republic.

YOUTHS TO MEET WITH ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

FL031610 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of young Cuban communists, which includes Rafael Barbado and Pedro Pozos, today began a tour through the provinces of Bihor and Satu Mare, in southwestern Romania.

During their tour, the young Cuban communists will meet with Romanian youth organizations, who are linked to the agricultural development programs in that area. The youths will also meet with students from speciality schools, who are being trained to work in light industry and in the construction of heavy machinery.

In Bihor Province, on the Hungarian border, the Romanian Union of Communist Youth will soon be starting a development program for the improvement and irrigation of land under cultivation.

The Cuban delegation has been in Romania since Saturday, after arriving from Yugoslavia where it visited the Republic of Bosnia.

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA031930 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 Oct 84

["Our American Commentary"]

[Text] The news media frequently quote a proverb which says: If a dog bites a man, this is not news; however, if a man bites a dog, this is news. In other words, normal things are no longer news. I recalled this old proverb when I read some of the reports on the meeting which was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, with the participation of the foreign ministers of the EEC, Central America, and Contadora Group member-countries. The foreign ministers analyzed problems which are critically important to the Central American nations, topics related to the countries' economy and the conflict situation which prevails in the area.

It goes without saying that the topics are also highly important to U.S. imperialists who benefit from the exploitation of the Central American nations and constantly intervene in their internal affairs.

Therefore, no one was surprised when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz tried to exert pressure on the foreign ministers who met in San Jose to exclude Nicaragua from any economic or political benefit in the agreements to be signed there. Even though the head of U.S. diplomacy described the letter which was specifically sent to the EEC foreign ministers as confidential, the information was disclosed and it quickly became a topic in journalists' interviews with those participating in the meeting. According to an AFP news report, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti spoke at the plenary meeting on behalf of the EEC foreign ministers and evaded any reference to the contents of the U.S. state secretary's letter. The AFP report notes that Adreotti merely pointed out that Shultz' letter was not discussed during the conference and that it should not be discussed in any way. In other words, even though he tried to downplay it, he nevertheless confirmed the existence of Washington's interventionist message.

Further reports from the Costa Rican capital reveal another U.S. imperialist intervention in the Latin American countries' internal affairs and pressures exerted on the meeting held last week in San Jose. Another AFP report reveals that several U.S. diplomats did not hesitate in publicly stating that U.S. interests in Central America are primordial and that the Europeans' interests in the region are secondary. This represents an attempt to stir up the old, obstructive Monroe Doctrine prepared by the Yankee imperialists more than 150 years ago with the intention of reasserting their hegemony in our America. According to the old doctrine, America must be for Americans; in essence, the authors of such a monstrous document really meant that America must be for the North Americans.

This kind of interference is frequent in Washington's diplomacy. We can still recall the letter sent by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to the 40 member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement in September of 1981, inviting them to reject a communique issued some days before by the organization's coordination bureau. Shortly after Kirkpatrick's irreverent letter, the U.S. Congress approved the so-called Moynihan amendment, which made U.S. economic aid conditional upon the political stand adopted by the movement's member-countries.

We could cite many other examples of U.S. interventions, which started more thal 150 years ago, because we cannot forget that such an intervention caused the 1826 amphictyonic congress in Panama, convoked by Simon Bolivar, to fail. U.S. imperialism's diplomacy is marked by constant interventions of this kind and, as we said earlier, they can no longer be termed news. They are part of the criminal, repudiated master guidelines of Washington's arrogant imperialist policy.

U.S. Against Contadora

PA031259 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Diplomats involved in Central American negotiations have told the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR that the United States is applying very strong pressure on Central American governments to impede the signing of Contadora Group's revised document.

The newspaper also stated that the White House opposes the document because its approval would force a reduction in the ever increasing U.S. intervention in Central America.

Thus far, the newspaper stated, the Contadora Group negotiations have been a political game to the U.S. Government, which supported the group in theory. However, Nicaragua's unconditional approval of the revised document has confused the White House.

It was learned that the Reagan administration ordered its ambassadors in Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Great Britain, and the FRG to make efforts aimed at convincing the governments of these countries to reject the Contadora Group document.

PRELA Report

PA030447 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Report by Eloy Concepcion, PRELA editorial staff member -- recorded]

[Text] The United States is losing international support for its Central American policy, and that could prompt the Reagan administration to step up military operations to alter the regional situation. A letter sent by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to EEC foreign ministers meeting in San Jose is considered a kind of ultimatum. The letter demanded that Nicaragua not be included in any aid agreement.

The United States is worried because Western European countries decided to come to Central America to coordinate policies in open opposition to Washington's thesis on the origin of problems in the area. The United States finds itself between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Shultz' confidential letter revealed nonconformity with EEC plans and tried to pressure member-countries to exclude the Sandinists, because according to the United States they must first establish proper conditions for elections.

The EEC countries oppose the U.S. stand on the origin of problems in the area. believing that they are rooted in archaic social structures, weak economies, and outdated political programs. The United States looks for the origin of conflict in Central America in external causes and relies on a military solution because it is afraid that processes bringing about changes in the region will threaten its hegemony. This dilemma leads Washington to see Nicaragua as a bad example for Central America, where common needs among the peoples could lead to similar solutions.

Although the Ronald Reagan administration's situation in the area cannot be described as desperate, its cherished international political support has been eroding. In the face of possibly losing even more ground, the United States could feel tempted to seek victory through forceful means.

WILLY BRANDT SPEECH AT RIO MEETING NOTED

PA030439 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Socialist International [SI] President Willy Brandt has declared in Rio de Janeiro that an open U.S. military intervention in Central America would have fatal consequences and would seriously erode Washington's position in Europe and the Third World. Brandt expressed this warning in a speech opening an SI meeting. This meeting will last 2 days. Brandt, who is also the president of FRG's Social Democratic Party, described as most encouraging Nicaragua's support for the Contadora Group and praised the Sandinists' determination to convoke elections despite pressures from abroad, the blocking of its ports, and aggressions by counterrevolutionary forces.

Brandt again condemned the arms race and demanded that some of the resources used for this purpose (?be used instead) to combat hunger and underdevelopment in developing countries.

Finally, he expressed his solidarity with all those who are persecuted and oppressed in the world, particularly those from Chile and Uruguay.

After Brandt's speech, SI leaders decided to support holding a summit meeting on the foreign debt of undeveloped countries and a conference to reorganize the international financial system.

D. ORTEGA CHALLENGES U.S. ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA032123 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has challenged the United States to state its stand for or against the Document for Peace and Cooperation presented by the Contadora Group for the possible solution of the Central American conflict.

Speaking before the 39th UN General Assembly, Ortega said that the world has the right to know whether the United States wants to live in peace with the Central American peoples or whether it insists on imposing war on them.

Leave the path of war and join us in the search for peace, the Nicaraguan leader stressed.

Ortega also reported the drafting of new Pentagon and CIA Plans to prevent the elections scheduled for 4 November in Nicaragua. Among other actions, he noted, they are planning to resume the mining of ports, air attacks, and the seizure of Nicaraguan towns.

He added that the imperialist military offensive is ready to begin on 15 October and for this reason, he emphasized, mercenary forces that serve the CIA and the Pentagon are concentrated in Honduran and Costa Rican territories near the borders with Nicaragua.

Likewise, he further stated, U.S. forces are ready for an eventual bombing, disembarkment, and direct incursion into Nicaragua.

In conclusion, he urged the Central American governments and the United States to clearly state their position with regard to the Contadora Document as Nicaragua did on 21 September.

Further Report

FL031242 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaragua's claim that an imminent aggression against its territory, and the EEC member - nations' support for Contadora Group's peace efforts are foremost issues at the current UN General Assembly session.

Speaking at the plenary, Coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of Government Daniel Ortega said that the U.S. CIA and Pentagon plans to harm Nicaragua, beginning 15 October, have moved the international community to call for reflection and sanity by U.S. leaders.

Ortega reiterated his government's position to support the Contadora Groups's initiative, and said that Nicaragua would hold elections on 4 November as planned, because those who do not want elections, want an intervention.

On this matter, Austrian Chancellor Leo Pongrass [name and title as heard] said the peace process in Central America should not be supported from positions of force, but through measures which assure economic progress and social justice in the region.

U.S. INTERCEPTS SALVADORAN REBEL COMMUNICATIONS

PA032023 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The United States will intercept the communications of the Salvadoran guerrillas through a radio station installed on a stretch of Honduran territory on the border with El Salvador.

Official sources from Teguciagalpa stated that the equipment for military espionage was installed in Marcala, located approximately 20 km north of the border between El Salvador and Honduras. The sources added that the radio station will begin operating within a few weeks. This is an action that Central American political observers view as another sign of U.S. intervention in the area.

GUATEMALAN FORCES POSSIBLY INVOLVED IN CRIMES

PA030350 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Guatamalan military regime has admitted that the security forces could be involved in a brutal crime wave that has hit Guatemala City in the past few weeks and which seems to be aimed at creating panic among residents. This statement was made by official spokesman Ramon Zelada Carrillo. The perpetrators of these crimes, who in the past 3 weeks have claimed a total of 100 victims in Guatemala City, are groups of men armed with submachine guns who ride in luxurious cars and sexually attack people without distinction of age, sex, or social status. They attack couples on the streets and in recreation centers; they enter the homes of wealthy people; and they stop cars. They make a point of forcing people to witness harm done to a loved one.

ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY IN LIMA STILL UNRESOLVED

PA031830 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] After a thorough investigation by the Army, the police, and state security organizations, Peruvian authorities still have not been able to solve the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Lima. According to some eyewitnesses, armed men fired on the embassy with high-caliber weapons.

Although the police conducted a series of roundups, they have been unable to identify the authors of the attack on the U.S. news agencies UPI and AP. According to reports disseminated in Lima, the responsibility for these actions was claimed by the revolutionary movement Tupac Amaru, which takes its name from a Quechua leader who struggled for freedom during the Spanish domination. According to the organization's message, Tupac Amaru members occupied the news agencies and forced the agencies' employees to release a communique saying that the Peruvian people should react by protesting the disastrous political situation.

Other reports have stated that a well-armed group attacked an energy station, but that the station was not damaged. It has also been reported from Trujillo that a social club was attacked with dynamite. There were no casualties.

Reilable sources have reported that the current government plans to send more than 50 police officers to European countries to be trained in counterinsurgency tactics against terrorism and drug trafficking. This training will teach the officers about the latest antiguerrilla warfare techniques.

An open trial to try to determine the facts regarding the death of eight journalists in Uchuracay is being held in Ayacucho under the guidance of the Supreme Court of Justice. Court president Hermenegildo Ventura has asked the political and military authorities governing Ayacucho to release Lidia Argumedo, who is the only witness to the death of the journalists. Argumedo has been detained for a considerable length of time under the pretext that she belongs to a terrorist group.

This charge has been proven to be false. She is the sister of Juan Argumedo, who led the murdered journalists to the Ayacucho region where they were to work on a report on the guerrillas' activities. It has been said that the journalists were killed at the instructions of the Sinchis, the civil police's specialized group.

It has been stated that the fact that most of the witnesses to this horrible crime are missing is highly suspect. Other individuals associated with the crime have been found dead, under strange circumstances. Lima newspapers and journalistic associations have severely criticized the fact that the only witness has been taken into custody by a military court. It was learned that she has been raped six times and tortured by the Peruvian marines who arrested her. The Peruvian Human Rights Committee has demanded that Lidia Argumedo's life be guaranteed.

HIGH-TECHNOLOGY OIL REFINERY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

PA030421 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] A modern oil refinery being built in the Cuban province of Cienfuegos will cost approximately $400 million, and its first phase will start operations during the first quarter of 1987. The complex will be outfitted with high-technology equipment that will allow the processing of up to 6 million tons of crude oil, thus making the plant the largest of its kind in Latin America. The installation will cover an area of 320 hectares and will supply all the country's liquefied gas, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, diesel, and high-quality fuel oil. With the operation of this refinery Cuba will considerably lower expenses in its imports of oil by-products.

AIR RAID EXERCISES HELD IN HAVANA 29 SEP

PA030355 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Cuban newspapers GRANMA and TRABAJADORES have published, under the headlines "The Capital Prepares to Resist" and "The Enemy Better Think It Over," articles on the demonstration military exercises carried out on Saturday in Havana. The mock air raid on the Cuban capital and the people's defense plans involved one of the city's downtown areas, including the Central Park, where a monument has been erected to Jose Marti, the national hero. Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Communist Party Politburo and its first secretary in Havana, asserted that the people are aware of the suffering entailed in war, but, he warned, no suffering is greater than the loss of the revolution, and our men and women will never surrender the dignity achieved 25 years ago.

The military exercises also included fire drills, evacuation of work and study centers, placement of obstacles in streets and avenues to stop the enemy, installation of field medical units, deployment of antiaircraft batteries, protection of monuments and cultural centers, and the mobilization of troops for the defense of the city, among others.

UNION OF COMMUNIST YOUTH-FAR SEMINAR BEGINS

FL031218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] With Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro attending, the annual seminar of section chiefs and chief instructors of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] in the FAR has begun. Rosales del Toro is first vice minister and chief of the General Staff of the FAR. The siminar, which will meet until 4 October at FAR headquarters, was inaugurated with an address by Major Santiago Arias Brito, chief of the UJC Section of the FAR Central Political Directorate, who welcomed the participants. In his address to the plenum, Div Gen Ulises Rosales spoke of the work being done in the units to improve their degree of combat readiness.

GRENADA

$2.5 MILLION NEEDED FOR APPROPRIATED AIRPORT LAND

FL031438 Bonaire Trans World News in English 1130 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The head of Grenada's Interim Advisory Council says the government to be elected December 3d will have to find $2.5 million to compensate owners of land taken over for the new airport at Point Salines. Mr Nicholas Brathwaite says it is unlikely his 10-month-old advisory council will be able to come up with the funds before the election because of the island's precarious financial position. Mr Brathwaite says Grenada is continuing to negotiate with some friendly governments and, if it is at all possible, the interim government wants to pay at least part of the compensation before it leaves office.

JAMAICA

VIOLENT CRIME UPSURGE THREATENS NATIONAL SECURITY

FL031448 Bonaire Trans World News in English 1130 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Jamaica's Minister of National Security and Justice Winston Spaulding says a recent upsurge in violent crime presents a very serious threat to Jamaica's national security. He made his comments in reference to last Sunday's murder of police corporal Herman Williams, the 15th Jamaican policeman to be killed in the line of duty this year. Mr Spaulding says security forces have collected a great deal of information on the crime and that he will soon be addressing the problem in Parliament.

POLICE SEIZE WEAPONS AT KINGSTON AIRPORT

FL032242 Bridgetown CANA in English 2159 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 3, CANA -- Police Tuesday seized a quantity of arms at Kingston's Norman Manley Airport, which were consigned to enter the island as foodstuff, according to the Police Information Centre (PIC). There were three M-14s, one M-16, an AK-91, [as received], a Winchester rifle, two M-1 enforcer machine guns, two .22 magnums and a .38 pistol, along with 4,000 rounds of ammunition for the weapons. The four barrels in which the arms and ammunition were found were consigned to a Kingston address and according to the police "an unidentified person."

Police said an airport employee presented a bill of lading claimed to be given to him by someone to clear foodstuff but the employee became suspicious because of the weight of the cargo and on discovering its content alerted customs and other officials. The employee whose name has not been disclosed is being questioned, police said.

The police said they are having top level investigations and according to them the minister of national security, Winston Spaulding, has instructed that every effort be made in tracing the origin of the consignment and the persons involved. In May a shipment of arms was also seized by customs at the Kingston docks. Police at the time launched top level investigations but no arrests have been made.

ECUADOR

GROUP BRIEFLY OCCUPIES COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

PA031735 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Quito, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Militants of the self-styled "Alfaro Lives" group today occupied the Costa Rican Embassy for several minutes, police sources confirmed to AFP following an anonymous call. The occupation "is to reject the extradition that the Costa Rican Government authorized in July for Rosa Mireya Cardenas, leader of the Ecuadoran group, who is currently imprisoned," the anonymous caller indicated.

BOMB FOUND IN LEGISLATIVE PALACE, DETONATED

PA032137 Quito Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Excerpt] A medium-size bomb found this morning on the main floor of the Legislative Palace has been detonated by security agents. It was reported that legislative guards received an anonymous telephone call at 1015 telling them that two persons had placed three explosive devices in the legislature. Security agents and policemen inspected the building and found a homemade explosive device in a public telephone booth. The agents moved the bomb to the [word indistinct] area, where it was detonated. According to the police report, the explosion damaged an area approximately 1 meter in width because it was an open site. If the bomb had exploded in an enclosed area, the effects would have been greater, the police said. Major Ramon Fonseca, chief of the legislative guard, said that the identity of the persons who placed the bomb is not yet known. Maj Fonseca only said that a telephone caller told the police about the bomb.

GUYANA

JOINT COMMISSION WITH YUGOSLAVIA HOLDS MEETING

FL022058 Bridgetown CANA in English 1704 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 2, CANA -- The Guyana-Yugoslav Joint Economic Commission set up in April 1983, opened its first meeting here today, a government official said. "The discussions today are concerned with economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, development of the energy, forestry and dairy sectors of Guyana, the exploitation of gold and kaolin projects, and corn and soya production," the spokesman said. He added that Guyana is likely to seek assistance from Yugoslavia in the form of training in the technical and scientific fields.

VENEZUELA

BORDER DISPUTE WITH GUYANA TO BE DISCUSSED

FL031814 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Caracas, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Venezuela's Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul will meet tomorrow morning in New York with Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson at the United Nations. The meeting, which was confirmed by sources from the Ministry of Information and Tourism in Caracas, is of special significance because of the border dispute between the two countries, which at present is in the hands of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by a decision of the two sides in accordance with the Geneva accord governing the dispute since 1966.